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ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

Some ACCOUNT *of all the* MANUSCRIPTS *in the* LIBRARY *of the late* KING *of* FRANCE, *now called the* NATIONAL LIBRARY (BIBLIOTHEQUE NATIONALE) *which relate to* ENGLISH AFFAIRS *or* HISTORY.

IN the year 1787, the Government of France ſet an example to all Europe, well worthy of imitation, by publiſhing, under the inſpection of a Committee of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, "ACCOUNTS and EXTRACTS of all the MANUSCRIPTS in the ROYAL LIBRARY." An anxious wiſh had long prevailed, that the immenſe ſtores of information which are locked up in various libraries of Europe, frequently inacceſſible and unknown, ſhould be communicated to the public. The learned world have, however, to thank the French Government alone, for attempting the execution of ſo great a national object; and the tempeſtuous whirlwind of the Revolution, though it may have retarded, has not occaſioned the abandonment of the plan, which proceeds with equal vigour as before. Few countries can boaſt of more extenſive or more ſplendid repoſitories of this kind than our own; but the exertions of our rival neighbours ſeem not to have excited any emulation in thoſe in whoſe province it more immediately falls to promote the imitation of ſo excellent an example. It is not neceſſary here to diſcuſs to whom this important omiſſion is to be attributed: but if it ſhould appear to ariſe from the ſelfiſh and intereſted views of thoſe to whoſe care theſe national treaſures are intruſted, it is ſurely well worthy of public attention and interference.

The Catalogue alluded to was begun in the year 1785, by the command and under the auſpices of the late King of France, in order, as the Preface ſtates, by the publication of many of the moſt important manuſcripts at length, and exact accounts and judicious extracts from others of a leſs intereſting nature, to afford encouragement to the ſtudy of the learned languages, and to inform and invite all Europe to participate in the advantages to be derived from theſe valuable materials, which France poſſeſſed, for the elucidation of hiſtory, and the promotion of general literature.

The performance of this great undertaking was entruſted to the Academy of Belles-Lettres, Marſhal Prince de Beauvau being then Preſident. Eight Academicians were accordingly ſelected, who thus divided their proportions of the labour:—Three undertook to examine the *Oriental Manuſcripts*; two, the Greek and Latin; and the remaining three, thoſe relating to the Hiſtory of France, and in general the Antiquities of the Middle Age. An independent annual ſalary was allotted for theſe gentlemen, and the reſult of their labours was to be ſubmitted to the reviſion and approbation of a committee of other members of the Academy, to be annually choſen for that purpoſe, who were then to direct its publication, in the ſame way as the other tranſactions of the Academy.

But this truly noble plan was not confined to the manuſcripts in the public libraries. All the learned men in France were earneſtly invited to communicate an account of every important manuſcript, as well in the provincial as private collections to which they might have acceſs.

The progreſs of this infant inſtitution was watched with anxious care by the active and enlightened zeal of the Preſident of the Academy, aided by the ſpirit of the Baron de Breteuil, then Secretary of State, and ſupported by the foſtering munificence of the Sovereign. The firſt volume made its appearance in the year 1787, and, in addition to an hiſtorical eſſay on the Oriental characters in the Royal Printing-houſe, the Greek characters engraved by Garamont, in the reign of Francis the Firſt, commonly called *Grecs du Roi*, and a liſt of all the works which had been printed at Paris in Arabic, Syriac, Armenian, &c. contains an analyſis and extracts from 22 highly curious and valuable manuſcripts.

The only tract which this firſt volume contains, immediately relating to Engliſh Hiſtory, is intitled "*A Narrative of the Death of Richard II. King of England, in the Year* 1399:" and having been frequently quoted in Engliſh, a more brief

notice of it will be neceſſary, than its great intereſt would have induced me to make.

Notwithſtanding the title of this curious tract, it contains an account of all the moſt important tranſactions of this turbulent reign, and of the cauſes which ultimately produced the ruin of the ill-fated and amiable Richard, as well as entertaining details of the manners and leading characters of the times.

M. Gailliard, the learned editor of this tract, notices ſome coincidences attendant on this unfortunate monarch, too remarkable to be paſſed by.

Richard the Second, ſon to the Black Prince, and grandſon to Edward the Third, was the cotemporary of Charles the Sixth of France, and as much the friend of that monarch, as his father and his uncles had been the enemies of his predeceſſors. Theſe two kings were of the ſame age; both began to reign in their infancy, and both were under the guardianſhip of three paternal uncles, equally ambitious and ill-diſpoſed.

Fate ſeems to have given to the three uncles of the King of England the ſame diſtinguiſhing lines of character, which marked the uncles of the King of France; and theſe even happened in the very order of the princes of both nations. The Duke of Lancaſter, Regent of England, poſſeſſed all the haughtineſs, ambition, and avarice of the Duke of Anjou, Regent of France; the Duke of York, in effeminacy and indolence cloſely reſembled the Duke of Berri; and the Duke of Glouceſter bore equal ſimilarity to the Duke of Burgundy in turbulence and audacity.

Although Richard was two years older than Charles, he married his daughter Iſabella, whoſe tender youth prevented the conſummation of the marriage; but ſhe was educated in England, where the preſence of a French Princeſs was particularly offenſive to the eyes of the nation.

It is remarkable, obſerves M. Gailliard, that all the Kings of England who have eſpouſed Princeſſes of France, have been hated by their ſubjects, and their reigns come to an unfortunate end: witneſs Edward the Second, Richard the Second, Henry the Sixth, and Charles the Firſt. This is not one of thoſe ſingular events in hiſtory, which we are at a loſs to explain; an obvious cauſe readily occurs. It may be attributed to the rivalſhip and national animoſity between the two countries; to the difference of conſtitution, manners, principles of government; and, whether well-founded or not, to a continual apprehenſion, leſt a French Princeſs ſhould inſpire a King of England with the deſire, and furniſh him with the means, of becoming abſolute.

In the preſent inſtance, however, there could be no ground for alarm. Iſabel had quitted France in her ſixth year, and had not attained her tenth on the death of her royal huſband: but all the Kings of England, who have ever cultivated the friendſhip of Kings of France, have either been accuſed or ſuſpected of a deſign to render themſelves deſpotic by the aſſiſtance of the latter. The attachment of Charles the Second and his brother James, to Louis the Fourteenth, although they had not married Princeſſes of France, was ſufficient to expoſe the former to continued oppoſition, and contributed greatly to deprive the latter of his crown.

Henry the Fifth is the only exception to this remark which hiſtory affords; and he took advantage of his marriage to oppreſs and invade France, which flattered the ruling paſſion of the Engliſh, who did not ſee, that, in gracing him with the title of Conqueror, they rendered him much more abſolute than if his conqueſts had never been made.

It is by no means an eaſy taſk to draw the character of Richard. He has been much more harſhly treated by hiſtorians than he deſerves: ſome have deſcribed him as a *weak* and *fickle* prince; but might not this imputed *weakneſs* be little more than indulging too warmly in the moſt amiable of all propenſities—a delicate, yet unbounded, friendſhip; which, however, expoſed him to the charge of being ſurrounded with court minions? And the complaint of *ficklenеſs* reſts principally upon a ſuppoſed readineſs with which he ſacrificed his favourites to the reſentment of the parliament; but this only ſhews how anxious he was to conciliate and poſſeſs the good opinion of his ſubjects. Beſides an inconſiſtency in theſe charges, there are too ſhining periods in the life of Richard, which ſtrongly negative the exiſtence of either, by any means to the extent in which he is accuſed. The firſt is the ſuppreſſion of Wat Tyler's Inſurrection at the age of ſixteen; and the ſecond is, the aſſuming the reins of ſovereignty, openly before the parliament, at the age of twenty-one.

M. Gailliard, however, ſeems to coincide in opinion with the majority of hiſtorians; and thinks that the reſt of Richard's life anſwered too little to the two brilliant moments I have mentioned.

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The greateſt complaint of the Engliſh againſt Richard, was the reſtoration to France of many important conqueſts; and the ceſſion of Breſt, which alone remained, and had been the price of many a hard-fought battle, completely alienated their affections.

It is at this period that the manuſcript commences its detail.

The firſt breach between Richard and his uncle of Glouceſter, which was never healed, aroſe from the Duke's haughtily exclaiming, at one of Richard's feaſts, "Sire, before you reſtore or ſell any of the cities which your predeceſſors, the Kings of England, have gained or conquered, you ſhould, with your own arms, have taken a city from your enemies."—This alluded to the reſtoration of Breſt; in which tranſaction Richard was not at all to blame, for that city had been merely mortgaged to the Engliſh by the Duke of Britany, who had repaid the money, and was conſequently intitled to its poſſeſſion.

The conſpiracy of the Duke of Glouceſter with the Earls of Arundel, Nottingham, Derby, the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, and many other diſcontented nobles, to deprive Richard of his crown; the diſcovery of the whole plot by the treacherous Earl of Nottingham; the conſequent execution of the Earl of Arundel, and the ſeizure and impriſonment of Glouceſter* by Richard himſelf, are fully deſcribed, and form curious features of the hiſtory of the times.

The manuſcript next details, at conſiderable length, the proceedings occaſioned by the Earl of Derby (who afterwards became Duke of Lancaſter) accuſing Nottingham (on whom the Dukedom of Norfolk had devolved) of being falſe, traitorous, and diſloyal, to his ſovereign, and the kingdom of England; and the well-known duel, which ended in the baniſhment of both. This ſtrange ſentence, ſo contrary to all the laws of trial by ſingle combat, condemning and puniſhing both the accuſer and accuſed, without either of them being convicted, is perfectly inexplicable. According to our manuſcript, however, they were each well pleaſed at having eſcaped the fate of the Earl of Arundel.

The ſeparation of Richard from his young queen, occaſioned by his expedition into Ireland, and whom his hard fate never permitted him to ſee again, is fully deſcribed, and contains many ſtrong proofs of warm affection, and a tender heart. The account of his domeſtic arrangements before his departure is curious, ſimple, and intereſting.

Previous to the Earl of Derby's going into exile, Richard promiſed to ſhorten the term of his baniſhment to four years, and granted letters patent to preſerve whatever inheritances might fall to him, if the Duke of Lancaſter, his father, ſhould die in his abſence, which actually happened; but the conduct of Derby, in apparently endeavouring to raiſe an oppoſition againſt the King, by demanding the niece of the French King in marriage, induced Richard to revoke the letters-patent he had granted, and inſiſt on retaining the Lancaſter eſtates.

During Richard's abſence in Ireland, Lancaſter returned to reclaim his poſſeſſions; and, from the ſituation of affairs, ſoon found that it was in his power to deprive the monarch of his crown, who had refuſed the reſtoration of his patrimony.

Forged letters were circulated, alleging that Richard intended to make himſelf abſolute by the aſſiſtance of the French; and every artifice which villainy could invent was uſed to render him generally odious to his ſubjects. The plan ſucceeded too well, and Lancaſter ſoon found a formidable army ranged under his banners, which was ſtrengthened by the junction of many of the moſt conſiderable peers of the realm. On this alarming intelligence being communicated, Richard exclaimed, "Three times have I pardoned this man's miſdeeds, and this is the fourth offence he has committed: truly did his father, my dear uncle of Lancaſter, tell me of his ſon, that I did wrong to pardon him ſo often, for he would ſtill continue to offend me."—The King, however, loſt no time in returning to England. His army conſiſted of 32,000 men, natives and foreigners; but the attachment of the former he juſtly ſuſpected.

The morning after his arrival in England, thoſe apprehenſions were confirmed. On riſing to ſay his oriſons, he found his army reduced to 6,000 men, the reſt having

* The manuſcript does not ſtate what became of Glouceſter. Richard, for fear of any violent commotion from his adherents, ordered him to be conveyed to Calais (of which Nottingham was governor) until all apprehenſion ſubſided; and when, in the following year, he was ordered to bring Glouceſter over, the parliament being deſirous to proceed on his trial, he coolly replied, that he had died in a fit of apoplexy.—It ſoon afterwards appeared, that Nottingham had ordered him to be ſmothered between two mattraſſes.

ing deſerted to the Duke of Lancaſter, owing to the forged letters which had been circulated. All idea of reſiſtance now vaniſhed; and the Earl of Huntingdon, after much deliberation, was ſent to the Duke of Lancaſter to negociate. The duplicity of Lancaſter, and the perjured villainy of the Duke of Northumberland, which ended in getting the unfortunate Richard into their hands, forms a moſt ſtriking picture of bare-faced contempt for all laws, human and divine.

The whole detail of this proceeding, and the lamentations of Richard, on finding himſelf betrayed, and a priſoner, are extremely affecting by their ſimplicity, and contain many curious anecdotes of the Duke of Lancaſter. They furniſh ſtrong proofs of great ſenſibility, but certainly betray more attachment to France than was perfectly conſiſtent with the intereſts of England, though it muſt be obſerved that they ſeem to flow more from perſonal attachment and friendſhips (which his marriage would juſtify) than from any apparent mixture of political intereſt.

The inſulting taunts of his mercileſs enemies ſeem to have entirely broken Richard's ſpirit, and to have deprived him of his only remaining conſolation; they tore away his friends, who embraced him with tears, whilſt he, motionleſs with grief, and ſinking under the weight of his misfortunes, could neither weep nor ſpeak. He was dragged in triumph to London; but the manuſcript is ſilent as to his ſigning an act of abdication, either voluntarily or through compulſion, as the greater part of our hiſtories aſſert.

The Parliament aſſembled in 1399; Lancaſter was the accuſer, and Richard was of courſe condemned unheard. The intrepid Biſhop of Carliſle alone ſtood up in defence of his maſter. "What, (exclaimed he) you will liſten to the defence of a robber, or an aſſaſſin, and you deny that privilege to your ſovereign, whom you condemn unheard!"—The argument could meet with no reply—it was unanſwerable; but the honeſt Biſhop was ſent to a priſon, for daring to raiſe his voice in behalf of his maſter. Richard was formally depoſed, and Henry of Lancaſter proclaimed King.—The ſentence is ſingular: it directs, that he ſhould be confined in a royal priſon; that he ſhould have the beſt bread, the beſt wine, and the beſt meat, that could be procured for ſilver or gold; "and if any diſturbance ſhould be made by armed people coming to aſſiſt him, that he ſhould be the firſt put to death." Theſe laſt words were but the ſignal of his fate: Richard was accuſed of plots, of the exiſtence of which the vigilance of his guards kept him totally ignorant.

Some hiſtorians have ſaid, that he killed himſelf at Pomfret-caſtle, to which he had been removed; others, that he died of hunger; but the majority, that he was murdered by the order of Lancaſter, that he defended himſelf courageouſly, and ſold his life dearly. This laſt account is confirmed by our manuſcript. Piers d'Exton, with ſeven other aſſaſſins, were ſent to Pomfret on this bloody errand. Exton, on his arrival, ordered the carver, in Lancaſter's name, in future, not to taſte the meat ſerved up at Richard's table; adding ſarcaſtically, "He ſhall not eat much more!"—Richard, perceiving the omiſſion, inquired the cauſe, when the carver, falling on his knees, alleged his orders as an excuſe. At this, Richard, loſing all patience, ſtruck him with a knife he had in his hand, exclaiming, "*Get thee to the Devil, thee and thy Lancaſter.*" The noiſe rouſed Exton, who ruſhed into the room with his ſeven armed bravos. Richard immediately, overturning the table, ruſhed among the aſſaſſins, and, wrenching a battle-axe from the hands of one of them, ſoon laid four dead at his feet.—This bold reſiſtance intimidated the remainder; but Exton, getting behind him, by one blow on the head, brought Richard to the ground, and another ſtroke deprived him of life. Exton himſelf could not help being moved at this horrid ſcene, and, with tears in his eyes, exclaimed, "that he had loſt his honour for ever, and muſt thenceforth become the contempt and averſion of mankind."

Thoſe hiſtorians who contend that Richard was ſtarved to death, rely on the circumſtance of no marks of violence appearing on his body when exhibited at St. Paul's; but it is eaſy to diſguiſe appearances; and it muſt be recollected that a body ſurrounded by guards is expoſed to the view, though not to the examination, of the ſpectators: and the manuſcript puts an end to conjectures as to the mode of his death, by aſſerting, as the fact certainly was, that the main object was merely to prove "*the actual death of Richard, and they wanted nothing more.*"

This manuſcript enlarges much on the dreadful executions of Richard's adherents and friends, who were almoſt all delivered up, and put to death. The ſtriking ſimplicity of expreſſion, and the old language in which it is written, ſeems to diminiſh our horror at theſe relations, while it certainly augments our intereſt.

Among

Among theſe noble victims of fidelity it is impoſſible to paſs over Sir Thomas Blount, and the Earl of Huntingdon, Richard's natural brother.—I envy not the feelings of the man who can read the account of their ſufferings with dry eyes. Every ſpecies of horrid barbarity and inſulting cruelty produced neither weakneſs nor diſmay. When Blount's entrails were burning before his eyes, he only thanked God that he was born to die in the ſervice of ſuch a maſter as Richard;—and Huntingdon ſuffered with equal firmneſs and reſignation.

It is impoſſible to communicate any idea of the intereſt which a peruſal of this manuſcript muſt excite in the breaſt of the moſt careleſs reader. Nothing appears by which its author can be diſcovered; but numerous circumſtances prove him an eye-witneſs of the principal ſcenes he records; and, that he ſhared part of the ſufferings of his royal maſter, which he ſo pathetically laments, his narrative contains many convincing proofs. Such alſo appears to be the opinion of M. Gailliard, the able editor of this part of the work. The detail is continued in the language of an eye-witneſs, until the impriſonment of Richard at Flint-caſtle; and the author was probably one of thoſe friends who were torn from him at that cruel moment, for, after relating the King's complaints there, verbatim, "becauſe he had heard them," he ſays; after which, "of his afflictions no one knew any thing but thoſe who guarded him."

The manuſcript concludes with ſtating, that Henry the Fourth, the firſt King of England of the Houſe of Lancaſter, remained in quiet poſſeſſion of the throne.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine,

SIR,

THE excellent Guide to Paris, lately publiſhed in London,* has been of great ſervice to our countrymen, not only on the road, but in that metropolis.

It is ſingular that it ſhould at preſent be the beſt *Manuel de Paris*.

At Calais, both going and returning, I ſtopped at Grandſire's, who ſeems to identify himſelf with his gueſts. The expence of ſhipping and unſhipping your carriage and baggage is about five guineas. Let no one tempt you to embark without a fair wind and a ſmooth ſea.

When four perſons travel together, it is not only highly agreeable, but economical, to take over a London-built coach; not as a fine ſhew, but a uſeful vehicle. I bought one in Long Acre for ſomething under eighty pounds, which carried me to Dunkirk, Bruges, Ghent, Bruxelles, Mons, Valenciennes, Cambrai, and Paris; and from thence back again, without the expence of five ſhillings for repairs. I was offered by the perſon from whom I hired my job coach at Paris, twenty guineas for my bargain.

By the orders of the *Bureau des Poſtes*, that are detailed in the poſt-book (which may be had for three livres, ten ſous) ſix horſes are required for a coach carrying four people; but at the commencement of your journey, the poſt-maſter will agree with you to furniſh four horſes at the rate of payment for *five*, at thirty ſous each horſe per poſt. As a poſt is very nearly five miles Engliſh, you pay 150 ſous, equal to ſix ſhillings and three pence, Engliſh, for a poſt, or fifteen pence Engliſh per mile, for five horſes. On the Dover road you pay two ſhillings and eight-pence for four—more than double. The whole expence of the journey from Paris (170 Engliſh miles) for four people, including food and lodging, was twenty pounds; again, from Dover to London, (73 miles) fifteen guineas.

With reſpect to cuſtom-officers, it is beſt to leave your inn-keepers at Dover and Calais to manage for you. The officers are very civil, but the charges are very high; however, much ineffectual trouble and vexation is ſaved, by ſubmitting to them without remonſtrance. This advice is not meant to be extended farther than to ſea-ports. Every Engliſhman in eaſy circumſtances feels it a duty to reſiſt impoſition, that may become a precedent, prejudicial to thoſe who are not ſo rich as himſelf. In general, thoſe who conduct themſelves with civility, appearing neither in the character of *Milord Anglais*, nor as a perſon continually ſuſpicious of being cheated, will find travelling on the principal roads in France cheap and agreeable. In paying poſtillions, it will be found convenient to have ſilver ſufficient for your journey in two bags, one containing pieces of ſix livres, the other pieces of three livres, thirty and fifteen ſous, and twenty-four ſous. With theſe pieces, without any copper, the amount of each poſt may be made up, allowing to each poſtillion double the ſum rated in the poſt book. I wrapped up this money in a piece of paper before the end of each ſtage, and I never met with any complaint or difficulty.

* See Guide to Paris, publiſhed by Phillips, St. Paul's Church-yard.

culty. About ten poſts, at this time of the year, when the roads, which are not paved, are deep and ſandy, is as much as can be eaſily accompliſhed.

With reſpect to the inns, the beds are in general good; and unleſs a variety of diſhes, and wines of diſtant growth be ordered, the charges are reaſonable. It coſt me and my three companions, for three days and nights incluſively, four guineas, including ſervants. Near Paris, *vin de Beaune*, or Volney, or white Champagne, are the beſt wines. Near Calais, *vin de Bourdeaux* is the beſt.

Good beer is to be had at Calais; and the beſt beer I ever taſted was at Paris. Avoid the water of the Seine at firſt; by degrees it becomes wholeſome. Theſe hints are common-place—ſo are all uſeful precepts. But we find, from every day's experience, that they cannot be too often repeated.

March 1803. R. L. E.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS a friend to the great and valuable undertaking of Dr. Rees, (the New Encyclopedia) permit me to point out a miſtake in the article "Adverſative," with reſpect to Mr. Tooke, and the word "But." Mr. Tooke very plainly ſhews, that this one word "But" is in modern Engliſh corruptly uſed for two words, "Bot and But;" in the Anglo Saxon, of very different ſignifications—*Bot* being the imperative of *Botan*, to ſuperadd, to ſupply, &c. and *But*, the imperative of *Beutan* or *Beoautan*, to be out. This is ſufficiently ſtated in the Dictionary; but it is incorrectly aſſerted, (and the aſſertion is attributed to Mr. Tooke) that the different ſignifications of this word depend upon its being placed at the beginning or in the middle of a ſentence. In the *former caſe* (that is at the *beginning* of a ſentence), ſays the Encyclopediſt, it is a corruption of *Bot*; and preſently an inſtance is given of this corruption of *Bot* in the *middle* of a ſentence. "The number three is not an even, but (ſuperadd) it is an odd one." The meaning expreſſed by theſe two members of this one ſentence is connected by the word "But;" and therefore it is, according to the diſtinctions of grammarians, not a prepoſition, as it is called in the Dictionary, but a conjunction. *But*, from *Bot*, is always a conjunction; *But*, from *Beutan*, always a prepoſition. The latter is always applied to words, the former to ſentences. All this will plainly appear, if the writer of the article will recur to his authority (ΕΠΕΑ ΠΤΕΡΟΕΝΤΑ, p. 232, & ſeq. 8vo. Ed.)

It may ſeem of ſmall conſequence to correct an error, which confounds ſuch things as prepoſitions and conjunctions; and ſo it may be to thoſe who think grammar of no more value than merely to teach them the names of their parts of ſpeech; but to thoſe who know the real importance of the ſcience of language, every error, which is an hinderance to the perfect comprehenſion of the maſterly work of Mr. Tooke, is deſerving of correction. I am, Sir,

Vauxhall, Your obedient ſervant,
March 5, 1803. C. R.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A CORRESPONDENT, in your Magazine for November, 1801, page 289, aſks who was the author of an *Eſſay on the Life and Character of Petrarch?* I believe this very elegant little production has been lately acknowledged by Mr. Fraſer Tytler (now Lord Woodhouſelee.) In this eſſay the author makes a very ingenious attempt to prove that Laura was never married. Your Correſpondent alſo aſks, what was the fate of Huggin's tranſlation of *Dante*, and what was his motive for deſtroying the printed copies of his verſion of *Arioſto?* To theſe inquiries I hope ſome of your Correſpondents will be ſo obliging as to reply in a ſatisfactory manner; and your Correſpondent, Z. R. would confer a favour on your readers, by pointing out the reſemblance between the Italian tragedy of *Zelinda*, and the *Tancred and Sigiſmunda* of Thomſon, *ibid.*

It is often matter of regret to me, that, among the many admirable tranſlators of the preſent day, not one has undertaken a complete verſion of the elegant collection of modern Latin poetry, publiſhed firſt by Biſhop Atterbury, and afterwards by Pope, under the title of *Selecta Poemata Italorum qui Latine ſcripſerunt.* I think ſuch a work, if well executed, illuſtrated with notes, and enriched with biographical prefaces, could not fail of being well received by the public. If ſuch an undertaking ſhould be thought too hazardous for an individual bookſeller, let it be patroniſed by a company. With the merit of ſome of the pieces in this collection, the Engliſh reader is already acquainted, through the medium of the excellent verſions of Mr. Pitt and Mr. Greſwell. As the latter gentleman is ſtill in exiſtence, his aſſiſtance might, perhaps, be obtained; I ſay aſſiſtance, for I believe

ſo arduous a taſk would require more than one hand. Pope's edition, as being the moſt judicious, (*Vide, Monthly Magazine, vol.* vi. *p.* 88) ſhould be followed. But a tranſlation of Atterbury's Preface ſhould be given.

I do not recollect to have ſeen an Engliſh verſion of the *Piſcatory Eclogues* of Sannazaro. Thoſe of Fletcher now lie before me, in a very elegant edition, publiſhed at Edinburgh, 1771. Is it known who was the editor of this edition? He appears to have been a man of learning and taſte. I am, &c.

H. R. R.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ABOUT a fortnight from this time died here Thomas Hearne, nephew to the celebrated antiquarian of the ſame name. He was the perſon mentioned in the codicil of the antiquarian's will. His mind, though by no means comparable with his uncle's, was ſtill naturally ſtrong; and, it is preſumed, had it been poliſhed and informed by education, would have ſhone with no ſmall degree of ſplendour. His memory was particularly faithful, his humour comic, and he had an abundant ſtore of anecdotes. He has been known to ſpend whole days in reading. He has left a ſon, who, though addicted, like his deceaſed parent, to too much drinking, is remarkable for the laſt-mentioned propenſity. It is by no means, Sir, unworthy of remark, that a grandſon of the above Hearne, who died two years ſince at the age of twelve, could play on a variety of inſtruments, delighted all who heard him, and was univerſally eſteemed. Able judges have, without flattery, aſſerted, that, had he lived, he would have deſervedly been ranked among the firſt muſicians of this country.

Thame, I am, Sir, your
Feb. 25, 1803. FRIEND AND ADMIRER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR readers, as well as myſelf, muſt, doubtleſs, have remarked the growing cuſtom of adding, in the announcement of marriages in the newſpapers, the name of the officiating clergyman to thoſe of the parties. When the performer is a biſhop, a dean, or other dignified clergyman, it is eaſy to conceive that vanity in the connubial pair, or their friends, may cauſe this addition: but as we frequently ſee it made when he is only the ſimple rector of the pariſh, I have been conſidering what can have entitled him to this public commemoration. In ſimilar caſes, as that of naming the phyſician under whoſe auſpices a cure has been effected, the record is intended as a compliment to the ſkill of the agent; but it is not, at firſt ſight, very obvious that any extraordinary praiſe can be due to the act of reading the marriage-ſervice. There is, indeed, a ſtory of a clergyman's having found a child *very hard to chriſten:* but in that caſe it is ſuſpected, that the difficulty aroſe from his own ſituation, and not from any peculiarity in the patient. Yet I cannot but think that it is no uncommon circumſtance to find couples *hard to marry*, and that there is often a ſufficient degree of effort in performing this feat, to apologize for the ſeeming vanity of making public the name of the clerical practitioner. I do not exactly know to what defect in the marriage-rites the melancholy Jacques alludes, when, diſſuading the Clown from ſuffering Sir Oliver Martext to couple him and Audrey, he tells him, "This fellow will but join you together as they join wainſcot; then one of you will prove a ſhrunk pannel, and, like green timber, warp, warp." The law, at preſent, ſeems to have determined, that if the union be but made, the manner of doing it is of no conſequence; and even the workmanſhip of the ſmith of Gretna-green is reckoned to hold as well as that of his Grace of Canterbury. But the taſk of bringing the parties together, may be a ſerious labour indeed. A ſly old batchelor has lived a ſcore of years with a kept madam, who has a great deſire at laſt to be made *an honeſt woman* of. What a trial of ſkill to a confidential divine to work upon the hardened buff of this man's conſcience, and mollify it down to that matrimony which has ſo long been the object of his ſcorn and ridicule! A novel-reading miſs, whoſe heart has been ſoftened by ſome neighbouring Celadon, looks with horror upon the honeſt Numps whom her careful father has choſen for her; and, like Anne Page, would rather "be ſet quick in the earth, and bowled to death with turnips," than meet him at the altar. What a profuſion of rhetoric muſt be employed to bring ſuch a damſel to the dutiful act of beſtowing her hand contrary to the dictates of her heart! With the young ſpendthrift, whoſe ſtomach riſes at the ſight of an amorous dame of three-ſcore, panting to deliver him from a jail by the gift of her purſe and perſon, fewer arguments for compliance may be neceſſary; and yet he muſt, in ſome meaſure, be faſhioned to the joke by perſuaſion. In theſe and ſimilar caſes, which are not very uncommon,

common, ſome mediator is evidently wanted to take the part which Horace aſſigns to Venus:

——— cui placet impares
Formas atque animos ſub juga aënea
Sævo mittere cum joco;

and where the clergyman aſſumes this office, his labours certainly deſerve commemoration. Under this idea, I ſhall for the future ſuppoſe that more is meant than meets the ear, when we are gravely told that the Rev. Mr. Such-a-one married ſuch a couple; and that his taſk was ſomewhat more arduous than merely reading ſome ſentences out of a book, and afterwards, perhaps, dining with the happy party. I remain, Sir, Your's, &c.

PHILOGAMUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE monſtrous and inconſiſtent doctrines which have been lately maintained in caſes of LIBEL have given a juſt and ſerious alarm to the real friends of the Britiſh Conſtitution; and if the aſſertions of lawyers are not counteracted by the exertions of juries, they will extend to ſuch an exceſs as to be fatal to the liberty of the preſs, which was ſo juſtly a ſubject of eulogium with our preſent worthy and conſtitutional miniſter.

Mr. Fox's bill has *re inveſted* juries with a great and conſtitutional power; but this power does not ſeem to have been hitherto felt, and much leſs acted upon, by juries as it ought to have been, and as might have been expected from the ſpirit of Engliſhmen. The caſe of Johnſon, who was convicted merely for an act of his ſhopman, the ſupplying a cuſtomer with Mr. Wakefield's pamphlet, not publiſhed by himſelf, in his, Johnſon's, abſence, and while he was perfectly unconſcious of the tranſaction, was, to ſay the leaſt of it, a *hard* caſe. The verdict, I apprehend, ſhould be founded on the words of the indictment. Now the words of the indictment are "that he, the ſaid A. B. being a wicked and ſeditious perſon, did, with a wicked and malicious *intention*, ſell or publiſh, &c. &c." Now how could Johnſon ſell or publiſh with a wicked and malicious *intention* what he did not ſell or publiſh at all? and does not the *oath* of a juryman confine him to give a *true* verdict, according to the matter alledged in the indictment?

But even this is a matter of ſmall conſequence compared with the *new*, and, I apprehend unfounded, and unconſtitutional doctrine, firſt introduced in the caſe of Lord George Gordon, who was unfortunately an obnoxious and unpopular perſon, and ſince proceeded upon in the caſe of the proprietor of the Courier, and of Peltier:—that of the right of *foreign powers* to inſtitute criminal proceſſes in our courts for libel. If thoſe whom we have been accuſtomed to regard as the oracles of Britiſh law are deſerving of credit, I do not heſitate to pronounce ſuch a doctrine, in the language of the celebrated Iriſh Reſolutions.—"Unconſtitutional, illegal, and a grievance."—Deſtructive of the truth of hiſtory, and dangerous in corrupting the channels of public information, which, even for the ſecurity of the government itſelf, ſhould be left as open as poſſible.

A libel is a crime, according to Blackſtone, only as "a breach of the *public peace*, by ſtirring up the objects of it to revenge, and perhaps to bloodſhed." In this point of view a criticiſm or a cenſure on a foreign government cannot poſſibly be a breach of the peace in this country, ſince the object of it is out of reach. The remedy in this caſe, is in the hands of the foreign potentate himſelf, by prohibiting the circulation of ſuch libels in his own dominions. Only couple this doctrine with another, which has alſo been lately introduced in our courts, viz. "that a libel may affect the *dead* as well as the living," and then it will be ground for an information, to arraign the cruelty, tyranny and ambition of Louis XIVth.

Carry the doctrine a little further, and ſuppoſe the *Pope* might have inſtituted a proſecution for libel in an Engliſh court of juſtice, and where would our reformed religion now have been?

But this, thanks to the wiſdom and ſpirit of our anceſtors, was not the doctrine of thoſe times, which eſtabliſhed the Engliſh Church, and the Engliſh Conſtitution. A well-known and rather trite anecdote will ſerve to convince us of what was the doctrine of thoſe times. When Lord Moleſworth publiſhed his celebrated Account of Denmark, many paſſages were found extremely offenſive to the reigning monarch, who, by his ambaſſador, complained of the inſult, and demanded from our William III. the head of the author. "Tell his Daniſh Majeſty," ſaid King William, "that I cannot by my own authority diſpoſe of the heads of my ſubjects; nor can I grant to his Majeſty any redreſs, except that I can communicate to Lord Moleſworth the nature of this application, who will, I dare ſay, inſert it in the next edition of his book."

VARRO.

To

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS *on the* ISLAND ANTILIA *in the ancient* CHART *constructed by* BIANCHI *in* 1436, *and on the* DISCOVERY *of* AMERICA *by* COLUMBUS.

IT has been hitherto taken for granted, that the diſcovery of America was owing to Chriſtopher Columbus; it is one of thoſe points of hiſtory, on which all authors are agreed, and which might have been conſidered as one of the moſt indiſputable. Nevertheleſs, certain doubts have been raiſed on this ſubject in theſe later times—doubts which have appeared not ill-founded to ſeveral of our literati, and which they have judged worthy of their attention. Citizen Buache, with a view to illuſtrate this point, has lately examined the famous chart of Bianchi*, made in the year 1436, in which is found a large iſland, named *Antilia*, ſituated to the weſt of the Azores Iſlands, which proves, ſay ſome, that America was known before the diſcovery made of it by Chriſtopher Columbus. The chart of Bianchi has been known ſince the year 1783, by the edition and commentaries of it that have been publiſhed by Formaleoni, in the continuation of his work, intitled *Saggio ſulla Nautica Antica de Veneziani.*

The firſt idea that preſents itſelf, on a view of this chart, wherein we, in fact, find a large iſland, named Antilia, placed to the weſt of the Azores, and the beginning of another iſland, ſituated to the north of Antilia, named *Yſola de la Man Satanoxia*, is that theſe two iſlands are parts of America, or of ſome of the iſlands now known under the name of *Antilles*, as there exiſts no other land in all the ſpace comprehended between the Azores and America. The chart of Bianchi having been made in 1436, it would appear natural to conclude, that America, or ſome parts of it, were known before the voyages of Chriſtopher Columbus. This is alſo the opinion that was adopted by Formaleoni, but which cannot be ſupported, after a ſerious examination of the chart of Bianchi, compared with other monuments equally authentic, which it is equally neceſſary to conſult.

There exiſts a letter† of the learned Paolo Toſcanelli, author of the *Gnomon de Sainte Marie de Florence*, dated June 25, 1474, in which mention is made of the iſle Antilia. This letter was addreſſed firſt to Fernando Martinez, canon of Liſbon, who had conſulted Toſcanelli, by order of the King of Portugal, on the poſſibility of finding the Indies. It was ſent afterwards to Chriſtopher Columbus, in anſwer to a letter which he had written to Toſcanelli, on the voyage he was propoſing to undertake. The only queſtion in the letter of Toſcanelli relates to the route which appears to him the ſhorteſt to go to the Indies, and to ſuch parts of the Indies as may be thought the richeſt and the moſt worthy of diſcovery. The ſhorteſt route, in his opinion, is, ſpeaking of Liſbon, to go directly weſt, acroſs the Atlantic Ocean, and to croſs, in the ſame direction, or on the parallel of Liſbon, the third part nearly in the circumference of that parallel. At that diſtance, you find, ſays he, the city of of Quiſay or Quinſay (the capital of China in the time of Marco Paulo); you find alſo the iſle of Cipanga (now Japan), extremely fertile in gold, in pearls, and in precious ſtones. It is in theſe ſame quarters that he places the iſle Antilia, when he ſays—"And from the iſle of Antilia, that you know, and which you call Sette Cita, to the famous iſle of Cipanga, is ten ſpaces, which make 2500 miles, or 225 leagues." It follows, from this paſſage, that, at the epoch of 1474, the iſle Antilia was known, at leaſt to the King of Portugal, for whom the letter of Toſcanelli was written, and that it paſſed then for one of the richeſt countries in the world. It likewiſe follows that, in the opinion of Toſcanelli, it was ſituated in the eaſtern parts of the Indies, which were then the country of wonders, or abounding with the moſt valuable productions. It is probable that, according to the ideas of Toſcanelli, Chriſtopher Columbus gave the name of Antilles to the iſlands of America, which he found in his firſt voyage, and which he ſuppoſed to be the eaſtern part of the Indies. It is after the charts of his time that Toſcanelli makes the calculations of the route which he indicates, and the Antilia of the chart of Bianchi can only be the Antilia mentioned in the letter of Toſcanelli. It cannot then repreſent any part of America.

To remove entirely the doubts that have been founded on this chart of Bianchi, it would have been ſatisfactory to find again in the ancient continent the names of Antilia, and De la Man Satanoxia, contained in that chart. Citizen Buache has made all

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* This chart is, or lately was, in the library of St. Mark, at Venice.

† This letter is to be found in a work of the Jeſuit Ximenes, intitled *Del vecchio e nuovo Gnomone Fiorentino*; and in a letter of M. Barros to the authors of the *Journal des Savans*, January, 1758.

all poſſible enquiries on this head; he examined firſt, agreeably to the opinion of Toſcanelli, all the iſles of the Archipelago of the Indies, but without ſucceſs. Conſidering afterwards, that the iſle of Antilia was known to the Portugueſe, according to Toſcanelli, which could not be ſaid of the iſles of India at that period; conſidering further, that the King of Portugal had paid no attention to the documents of Toſcanelli, nor to the propoſition which had been made to him by Chriſtopher Columbus, and that many authors make only one and the ſame iſland of Antilia, and of the famous San Borondon or Brandon, which was ſuppoſed to be near the Canaries, Citizen Buache has directed his attention to the weſtern coaſts of Africa, which the Portugueſe were then occupied in the diſcovery of. Agreeably to different documents, which the *Itinera Mundi* of Periſtol, a manuſcript chart in the National Library of the year 1346, and another in the library of the Duke of Parma of 1367, furniſh, he thinks, he can trace an idea, that the names of Antilia and De la Man Satanoxia are the reſult of the firſt knowledge that the Europeans had of the rich countries in the interior of Africa, or of that country of the Blacks which the Arabs call Sudan. This name Sudan appears to him to have ſome relation to that of Satanoxia. The name of Sette-Cita, which the Portugueſe gave to Antilia, according to Toſcanelli, and which has been tranſlated by Septem Civitates, the Seven Cities, appears to him to be the *Regio Septem Montium*, which the chart of Sanut, in the *Geſta Dei per Francos*, places on the weſtern coaſt of Africa, behind an iſland, and near the country of Gaulolia. In reſpect to the name Antilia, he thinks it has ſome analogy to the name of Cantin, which Periſtol places between Cape Bojador and Cape Blanc, where there is a coaſt named the Seven Mountains; to the name of Anſil, or of Angel, otherwiſe named the Seven Mounts, on the coaſt of Senegal; and to the name of Andi, a port adjoining the Mountains of Angel, which has been corrupted to Portandie. It ſhould be obſerved, that it is on the coaſt ſituated between the Canaries and Senegal, that a trade in gold-duſt was commenced before the diſcovery of the coaſt of Guinea.

If theſe documents are not concluſive proofs, they are, at leaſt, ſatisfactory evidences in favour of the opinion which Citizen Buache has adopted, namely, that the iſle Antilia was not America. "A thick veil (he obſerves) ſtill covers the geography of all Africa. The names of the different points of the coaſt, which alone is known, are, for the moſt part, new names impoſed upon them by the Portugueſe; and it is difficult to trace in them the objects which are indicated by the natives of the country.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

OF all the remains of antiquity in Egypt, none has more ſtrongly excited the attention and inveſtigation of the learned, than the magnificent column near Alexandria, commonly called Pompey's Pillar. As no mention is made of it in hiſtory, and no writer preſented us with the ſmalleſt traces of an inſcription (Pococke alone excepted); we have no data by which to diſcover the time of its erection, nor the perſon to whoſe honour it was raiſed. With regard to theſe points every thing is dark and uncertain; and thoſe facts, which hiſtory fails to furniſh us with, the learned have endeavoured to ſupply with vague theory and fanciful conjecture. With ſuch feeble and wandering guides to direct them, it is by no means extraordinary, that thoſe who have written on this ſubject have differed ſo widely in opinion; nor are we ſurpriſed to find that one author calls this ſuperb monument the Pillar of Severus, and that another imagines it to have been erected in honour of Veſpaſian, while a late writer contends that it conſtituted a part of the Serapeum.

I am happy to announce to your readers a diſcovery, which, if it does not remove all doubt and difficulty, affords ſufficient indications of the fallacy of ſome of the above mentioned opinions. A Memoir, preſented to the Society of Antiquaries by the Rev. Dr. Raine, contains a copy of the inſcription, as decyphered by Captain Leake of the artillery, Captain Squire of the engineers, and Mr. Hamilton, private ſecretary to his Excellency the Earl of Elgin:—It runs thus:

ΤΟΝΚΟΡΙωΤΑΤΟΝΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡΑ
ΤΟΝΠΟΛΙΟΥΧΟΝΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΕΙΑC
ΔΙΟΚΛΗΤΙΑΝΟΝΤΟΝC ЄЄΒΑCΤΟΝ
ΠΟΜΠΗΙΟC ЄΠΑΡΧΟC ΑΙΓΥΠΤΟΥ
ΚΑΙ ΟΔΗΜΟC ЄΟЄΡΓЄΤΗΝ

The characters ſupplied by conjecture are diſtinguiſhed by lines drawn underneath them. It ſeems that the epithets ΚΟΡΙωΤΑΤΟΝ and CЄΒΑCΤΟΝ are generally applied on ſuch occaſions, and the concluſion

conclusion ΚΑΙΟ ΔΗΜΟϹ ϵ ΟϵΡΓϵ-ΤΗΝ, has frequently been observed in other inscriptions, the verb being usually omitted. Dr. Raine ingeniously conjectures, in his letter to the Secretary of the Society, that the name of the Prefect, who caused the pillar to be erected, was ΠΟΜ-ΠΗΙΟϹ, and from that circumstance it may have been called Pompey's Pillar, for there are precisely six characters wanting to fill up the hiatus. The four dotted letters were not completely decyphered, though, from those at the beginning and conclusion of the word, there can be no doubt that the name was Diocletian. By consulting the history of that era, we find, that this Emperor, after he had appeased the rebellion in Egypt, was peculiarly honoured in Alexandria; we learn also that he and his colleague Maximian arrogated to themselves the titles and epithets of divinity; and, it appears from the writers of those times, that erecting monuments, building palaces, and a strong inclination for every species of architecture, was the prevailing passion of Diocletian. It seems, from the Memoir, that it was not without difficulty, that the gentlemen, whom we have mentioned as having discovered the inscriptions, effected their purpose; it was only when the sun shone obliquely on the pillar that the characters were discernible, so that, but for a few minutes in the day were they able to prosecute their researches. We learn, from Dr. Raine's letter to the Secretary, that Captains Leake and Squire, and Mr. Hamilton, in their passage from Athens to Malta, were shipwrecked off the island of Cerigo, and that all their papers, journals, &c. were lost;—a misfortune never sufficiently to be lamented by the literary world. Captain Leake and Captain Squire, in their Memoir, state, that a fac-simile of the inscription, in melted sulphur, may be expected when our troops return from Egypt, as these gentlemen, at their departure, requested a friend to continue the cast which they had begun. M. S.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING been among the earliest of your subscribers, the fourteen volumes of your useful Miscellany form a valued addition to my little library. Although with few pretensions to science or learning, curiosity has sufficiently interested me in the information you have furnished of their progress in the world; and from none of your pages have I derived more amusement than from those you have devoted to the retrospective view of domestic and foreign literature, given in your Supplementary Numbers. Engaged in the cares of my counting-house, without time or talents to acquire knowledge from less accessible sources, I am satisfied with the epitome given me by a few of our Reviews, and your Magazine; and the more so with the respect to the latter, as I have perceived no occasion to distrust your candour. Imagine then, Sir, the surprise and concern with which I observed, in your last Supplement, that, after giving the usual "Retrospect of American Literature," you immediately subjoin, and thereby seem to adopt, the "Animadversions of a Gentleman lately arrived from America," as destitute of candour as of the knowledge requisite to the subject; and who, by attempting it, has manifested nothing more clearly than his fitness to contribute to the *Olla Podridas* of honest Noah Webster, of whose works, by the bye, a twenty years residence in America never introduced me to any knowledge, unless in the public advertisements intended to promote their circulation. Were I also disposed to collect specimens of national talent from sign-posts, I could divert your readers with a little selection of my own, made within the sound of Bow-bell: but I leave ridicule to those who see more clearly than I do its use in grave discussion. Had the "Animadversions" filled a few of your *common* columns, their wit would at least have been inoffensive to me, and might have diverted some of your numerous readers; but, occupying their *present station*, they seem to derive a sanction from *your* authority, which intitles them to more notice. I will not deny the candour or sagacity of their author, in admitting that some allowance is to be made for the inferiority in science to Britons, of the aboriginal natives of America; inasmuch as, without the least knowledge of our language, they can derive none from the writings of our authors. His admissions, indeed, are sufficiently liberal to refute the doctrine he inculcates of the absolute superiority of British over American intellect. A writer who pompously sets out with the professed intention of shewing "the decay of British genius in its Transatlantic soil," and concludes tantamount with a concession, that the disgraceful state of literature in America arises not from "any actual deficiency of genius," and who, in the same pages, assigns other very sufficient causes for the manifest inferiority of its cultivation, which he affects

to deplore, must have rather sought an opportunity of indulging his spleen or resentment, than to support his original position, by such lucubrations. It is not impossible that some of them were provoked by those, who, during his residence on the Western Continent, did not implicitly yield to his fancied superiority, and benevolent attempts to arrest the rapid vitiation of its public taste; for I cannot believe that the ingenious nautical work of Hamilton Moore needs such a puffer.

But, although your friend X. seems very generously to have abandoned the position assumed in his outset, it may not be improper to notice some opinions and assertions incidentally introduced to strengthen his general sentiments. My own rambles on that Continent have been rather extensive; and the result of my general observations has been, that, on a comparison of the uneducated classes of its inhabitants with the same description of people in any part of these United Kingdoms which I have visited (and they are not a few), the alleged inferiority of natural talent is not apparent; and I retain this opinion with the more confidence, as it was entertained by all the British travellers with whom I have conversed on this subject, two or three splenetic invalids excepted, who could see nothing comparable to "dear Old England." It is much easier to sketch a caricature, than to paint a good likeness. For the first, a lively fancy, animated by resentment or malice, is sufficient: for the latter, although a little latitude may be allowable in the colouring and drapery, some regard to truth is essentially requisite. I am not sufficiently acquainted with the history of American literature to appreciate its merits; but I know enough to believe, that the animadverter is even yet less acquainted with it; or he would not have told your readers, that Franklin, Morse, Trumball, Dwight, Adams, Ramsay, Belknap, and Minot, are the "names of the few principal American writers;" or insinuate that the four latter have merely furnished historic materials for some persons of genius (a Briton doubtless) to work upon; he would not have designated the venerable Franklin, as the plagiary retailer of the homespun proverbs of his ancestors, of which he avowed himself to be only the collector; nor would he so insidiously have placed close by his side a man, who, although meriting esteem for his geographical labours, I am sure, has too much good sense and modesty to enjoy the compliment. I indeed suspect, that Mr. X. never read any other of Dr. Franklin's works than his *Almanacks*, and perhaps some of his *Philosophical Tracts*. The Doctor, I well know, attended but little to the embellishment of his style; but that, on any subject, "he made use of the homeliest language, seldom rising higher than moral proverbs," is, I am sure, as reverse from the truth, as the assertion that he, in any manner, became "the founder of bad taste" among his country-folks. Whoever remembers the long-continued controversy between the late proprietaries of Pennsylvania, and its legislature, and knows the share he had in it, I am confident, will not unite in that sentiment. The dedication of his well-written "Historical Account" of that Province to Sir Arthur Onslow, I have often heard commended as excellent in its kind: and it has not fallen to my lot to converse with any, who, having had the opportunity of perusing his most familiar letters to his friends, did not in them discover much originality of genius, united with the facility of expressing his ideas clearly and correctly, if not elegantly, on every subject; and often of enlivening it with genuine effusions of wit and humour.

In the writings of the other authors enumerated in the *principal* list, I have discovered nothing much above, or at all below, mediocrity. I by no means pretend to that accuracy of judgment which authorises me to add to, or exclude, any of those mentioned from the catalogue of "principal American writers;" but I cannot attribute the exclusion of many others not mentioned, and, at least, equally respectable as writers as most of them, to any other cause than a want of information, or the yet more evident inclination of your friend X. to derogate from the merits of our Transatlantic brethren in the republic of letters. Where, I pray you, is the absurdity of the plea grounded on "the infancy of their country," in defence of the literary dearth attributed to them? Is it possible, that in a country, an immense proportion of whose inhabitants are engaged in the cultivation of a rude and boundless wilderness, the spirit of enquiry, and of literary patronage, can be as active in producing their usual fruits, as in one which has long since nearly reached the *ne plus ultra* of improvement, and in which the fields of literature offer so many more inducements to the exertion of the intellectual powers? Were a citizen of Boston, New York, or Philadelphia, in want of an elegant watch, or other curious piece of mechanism, common sense would teach him to seek for it in

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London or Paris, rather than in their own workſhops. The experience of the older country, acquired by extenſive patronage and vigorous competition, inſure it advantages, which the younger one cannot poſſeſs. Nor is this obſervation on the works of mere art wholly inapplicable to the advancement of literature and taſte, which alſo depends, in ſome meaſure, on extraneous circumſtances. I think I have the authority of Dr. Johnſon for a high eſtimation of the ſuperior advantages enjoyed by literary men in the Britiſh Metropolis.

I know not how ſeriouſly to advert to the American newſpapers, as "another cauſe of their preſent bad taſte." It muſt be confeſſed that they are "vehicles of rancour and abuſe," which have been too frequently recurred to within the laſt ſeven or ten years, by the parties deemed Federal and Democratic; and I admit, that the licentiouſneſs they exhibit is not exceeded even during the popular elections, of which more enlightened Britons are witneſſes, at leaſt once in ſeven years. But what man of common candour can, without a bluſh, inform your numerous readers, that the "elegant amuſement" of throwing dirt and filth "engages *all ranks*" in America? By the kindneſs of my foreign friends I am occaſionally furniſhed with the newſpapers publiſhed in different parts of the Weſtern Continent, and I have obſerved in none of them the regular arrangement of matter repreſented by Mr. X. or the accuracy of his deſcription in any other reſpects. Whatever traſh may occaſionally occupy the political department, their advertiſements and domeſtic occurrences have no other than *local* claims to originality; the phraſeology uſually adopted generally being a faithful imitation of that uſed in this country. Perhaps, in the advertiſements, the ſubſtitution of the words *plantation* for farm, *townſhip* for pariſh, and *ſpirits* for rum, and a few other deviations from the Engliſh ſtandard, were thoſe which this faſtidious obſerver conſidered ſo uncouth, as to authoriſe his aſſertion, that they are "wholly unintelligible to the Engliſh reader."

The caſtigations of candid criticiſms (and ſuch, Sir, I am ſure, your's are always intended to be) ſhould every where be ſubmitted to and improved with gratitude; but I am, nevertheleſs, confident, that the *hauteur* imputed to the Anglo-Americans will repel with indignation the animadverſions of a writer, who, while affecting the character of a *judge*, and even *on your own bench*, aſſumes that of a *calumniator*.

VESPUTIUS.

London, March 3, 1803.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ON peruſing the article ſigned J. J. G. in your laſt Number, it ſeems not to have occurred to him, that the Parochial Accounts of the Deaths in London are very inaccurate, as to aſcertaining the fact of the number of deaths in London per annum; for, ſince the year 1745, which is the period he takes his proofs from, there have been introduced Meſſrs. Whitfield's and Weſley's Burial-grounds, Lady Huntingdon's in the Spa-fields, as well as ſeveral others, none of which are given any account of in the Parochial Liſts, and which bury ſeparately, every year, as many as ſome of the principal pariſhes, and the number of which falls little ſhort of from 3 to 4000 per annum, which is nearly *one fifth part* of the whole number ſaid to be buried within the bills of mortality. This number has been regularly on the increaſe ſince the opening of theſe grounds; which accounts for the apparent diminution of the burials from the Parochial Bills. Hoping that this hint may be the means of obtaining ſome more exact account from theſe places of public burial (which are not parochial) of the annual number they bury, I remain your's &c.

Feb. 9, 1803. W. P.

P. S. Some years ſince the burial-fees at Lady Huntingdon's, in the Spa-fields, were ſo extremely low, that the poorer claſs of people from all the ſurrounding pariſhes buried their dead at this place for cheapneſs; and I have known ſix and eight funerals there of an evening. Whether this is the caſe now, I have not the means of knowing.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR popular work has ſufficiently awakened the curioſity of the public to the ſubject of local deſcriptions in general, by furniſhing, from time to time, intereſting and ſatisfactory details of many of the moſt conſiderable towns and cities of Great Britain. As, however, I do not recollect to have ſeen in your journal, at any time, a ſufficiently circumſtantial deſcription of the town and port of Kingſton upon Hull, I am fully perſuaded you would be much pleaſed that any one of competent

competent information ſhould undertake to ſupply the deficiency.

Although I cannot promiſe complete ſatisfaction on every point that the curious inquirer may deſire to obtain it, I ſhall probably be capable of furniſhing *ſome ſketches* by which any perſon of more leiſure and minuter information may afterwards be enabled to complete the picture. I here ſend you *a Sketch of the early Hiſtory of Hull*: if you approve of this, others ſhall ſpeedily follow in due order.

There are few ſubjects of early hiſtory that have not been involved in a ſort of Cimmerian obſcurity. Even the moſt unqueſtionable facts therein become ſo environed with abſurd traditions, and improbable conjectures, that they could never be brought to light, if theſe obſtructions were not firſt removed.

Reſpecting the origin and antiquity of Hull (or Kingſton upon Hull) I ſhall then notice ſuch remarkable facts as have been reſcued from the rubbiſh of tradition, and do at leaſt reſt on the baſis of probability. The town of Hull appears to have had its riſe as early as the year of Chriſt 1296, at the inſtance, and under the immediate auſpices, of Edward I. Hiſtory records, that the monarch, returning from his ſucceſsful expedition againſt the Scots, having forced the ſervile Baliol to reſign by charter the ſovereignty of all Scotland, paſſed ſome days at the ſeat of Lord Wake, in the vicinage of Cottingham. Here, indulging in the relaxation of the chace, he was led, by the direction of the courſe, to the banks of the river Hull, and being ſtruck with the ſingular advantages of its ſituation, conceived the thought of founding a town, and forming a commodious harbour for ſhipping. He immediately made inquiry concerning the depth of the river, the height of the tides, and the proprietors of the adjacent ſoil. The neceſſary lands were purchaſed by the King of the Abbot of Meaux's Monaſtery; for which others, of at leaſt equal value, in Lincolnſhire were given. Whoever pleaſed was invited, by royal proclamation, to build and reſide there, with a promiſe of extraordinary privileges and immunities. A manor-houſe was erected for the royal uſe, and the place commanded to be called by the name of Kingſton upon Hull. The harbour was ſhortly after completed by the King's direction, when a royal charter was granted for the incorporation of the town, and its entire civil government veſted in a warden, and its own burgeſſes, or body of freemen, with various other extenſive rights and grants.

The account given of Hull by Camden proves, that it was then a place of great importance, and had riſen into an emporium of the moſt extenſive celebrity. That it could boaſt, in addition to the unrivalled advantages of its ſituation, that of being poſſeſſed of ſtately edifices, ſtrong fortreſſes, ſhips moſt excellently equipped, a great number of merchants, and abundance of all kinds of wealth*.

The original ſcite of the town, forming nearly a triangular figure, terminated by the confluence of the river Hull and the Humber, was anciently a low ſwampy ſpot, ſuppoſed to have been, at length, conſiderably improved by the continual overflowings of theſe currents, which cauſed ſuch a quantity of earth and ſand to be thrown up, as ultimately raiſed it to a ſufficient height and dryneſs for human ſecurity and comfort. This peninſulated tract had the Humber on the ſouth, the River Hull on the north eaſt, and on the other ſide a low open country, at that time, perhaps, little elſe than an entire moraſs.

The ſtate of Hull, in the reign of Edward II. had become greatly improved, and, riſing in conſequence and ſplendour, already eclipſed the neighbouring towns, which were gradually declining in their condition; its charter was now renewed, and conſiderably extended; proviſion was made for its fortification and ſecurity, and the building of the High Church was begun and finiſhed.

The chief magiſtracy of the town, which was at firſt inveſted in a warden, was, in the following reign, committed to a bailiff; and in that of Edward III. it was again transferred to the more dignified authority of a mayor, and four aſſiſtant officers called bailiffs, who, in the reign of Henry VI. were changed for thoſe of twelve aldermen, to whom was at the ſame time added the important civil power of a ſheriff.

The firſt who enjoyed the high office of mayor was William De la Pole, merchant, who gained the royal favour and honour of knighthood, by the ſplendid hoſpitality with which he entertained King Edward III. and his attendants, and was the cauſe of the King's adding ſo much new power and dignity to the government of the

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* Ut magnificis ædificiis, firmis propugnaculis, navibus inſtructiſſimis, mercatorum, copiâ et rerum omnium affluentiâ, ſit nunc emporium hujus tractus longè celeberimum.

CAMDEN, p. 579.

town.

town. Sir William was afterwards advanced to ſome of the higheſt honours of the ſtate, till at laſt he roſe to that of Chief Baron of the Exchequer. His ſon Michael, was, after his deceaſe, raiſed to be Lord Chancellor, and created Earl of Suffolk, by Richard II. His grandſon, William, Earl of Suffolk, was, in 1444, created a Marquis, and a Duke in 1448, who had iſſue, John De la Pole, Duke of Suffolk, who married Elizabeth, ſiſter of Edward IV. The iſſue of this marriage was John De la Pole, Earl of Lincoln, of the blood-royal of the Houſe of York, and the acknowledged heir to the crown of Richard III, in caſe he ſhould die without children. The ſudden death of Richard, and ſucceſſion of Henry VII. blaſted his every hope, if any he had ever entertained, of ſucceeding to the crown: he then took part againſt Henry, and fled into Flanders. Shortly afterwards he brought forces into England, and encountered the King's army near Nottingham, where they were routed, and he fell in the field, with many others, in 1487.

Hull was anciently conſidered as a place of great military importance, and prodigious ſums of money it has coſt to render it a ſituation of ſtrength. Henry VIII. expended twenty three thouſand pounds on its defenſive works. In 1681, Charles II. erected a citadel, and improved the fortifications, at the enormous coſt of above one hundred thouſand pounds. Its walls, gates, and lofty towers, have, however, long been demoliſhed. All that remains now of its ancient fortifications is the citadel or garriſon.

In the time of Henry VIII. Hull was the ſee of a ſuffragan biſhop, an epiſcopal dignitary of ſecondary rank. The prelate's palace is ſaid to have been a ſtately edifice, built moſtly of freeſtone, and adorned with large Gothic-windows, gates, and towers.

The diſtrict that is now diſtinguiſhed by the common name of Hull includes, beſides what is properly called the town, that alſo of the county of Hull.

The government of Hull, as it exiſts at preſent, is complete within itſelf, and poſſeſſes a juriſdiction of conſiderable extent over the ſeveral places within what is denominated the county of Hull, comprehending a ſpace of more than eighteen miles in circumference, in weſt and north-weſt direction.

The entire civil authority of the town and county of Hull is veſted in the corporation, by royal charters or grants, obtained at different eras ſince its firſt foundation. O—a.

(To be continued in our next.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

VERY honourable mention is made of Cartwright in the Cantabrigiana (vol. xiv. p. 493) of your ingenious and uſeful Miſcellany, "a man of great learning, a much admired preacher, and a ſhrewd diſputant." In addition to theſe, he was no mean poet. I was much ſtruck at reading lately a paſſage in one of his plays, "The Siege." It inſtantly reminded me of a paſſage in Milton's Paradiſe Loſt; reſpecting which the late Gilbert Wakefield remarked, that "for the grandeur of the perſonification, and a happy union of ſublimity and ſweetneſs, it has perhaps no equal, and cannot be excelled."

"Gentle Gales,
Fanning their odoriferous wings, diſpenſe
Native perfumes, and whiſper whence they ſtole
Thoſe balmy ſweets."

There is the ſame "grand perſonification" in Cartwright.

"GENTLE *Winds*,
That wait upon your flow'rs, purge and refine 'em;
An once conveigh PERFUMES *to them, and borrow*
A tincture from thence, which they had not before,
Which makes them flie more gratefull."
Act ii. *Scene* 2.

The verſification in the above is very harſh and inharmonious, but the image is truly poetical.—The late ingenious commentator on Shakeſpeare, Mr. Steevens, remarked, that the paſſage in Milton was borrowed from the following in the Twelfth Night: (*Act* i. *Scene* 1.)

"O it came o'er my ear like the ſweet South,
That breathes upon a bank of violets,
Stealing and giving odour."

Here are, evidently, ſtrong marks of imitation; and it is difficult to ſay, to which of the two poets, Shakeſpeare or Milton, to give the preference.—After all, however, I believe Milton was indebted, in the paſſages before us, to Peele's David and Bethſabe, a play, founded on ſcriptural hiſtory, and which abounds in beauties. The following well-vowelled lines will be read with pleaſure:

"Come, *gentle Zephyr*, trick'd with thoſe perfumes
That erſt in *Eden* ſweeten'd *Adam's* love,
And ſtroke my boſom with thy ſilken *fan*:
-This

This ſhade, ſun-proof, is yet no proof for thee;
Thy body, ſmoother than this waveleſs ſpring,
And purer than the ſubſtance of the ſame,
Can creep thro' that his lances cannot pierce.
Thou and thy ſiſter, ſoft and ſacred *Air*,
Keeps ev'ry mountain freſh, and arbour ſweet:
No brazen gate thy paſſage can repulſe,
Nor buſhy thicket bar thy ſubtle breath:
Then deck thee with thy looſe delightſome robes,
And on thy wings bring delicate perfumes,
To play the wanton with us thro' the leaves."

If *ſuum cuique dare* be ſtrict poetical juſtice, ſurely Shakeſpeare, Cartwright, and Peele, have a claim to a ſhare of the commendation beſtowed on Milton. I remain,

Lambeth, Sir, your's, &c.
Jan. 21, 1803. T. W.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE French Revolution has operated on the continent of Europe, in a degree unprecedented in the annals of hiſtory. During the laſt twelve years, every thing has undergone a great and important change, whether in politics or religion; old ſtates have been diſſolved and new ones eſtabliſhed. France, like Aaron's rod, has ſwallowed up whatever came within her reach.

Among other changes, the military ſcience has aſſumed a new aſpect in all countries, during the above period; and the tactics of a *Turenne*, a *Marlborough*, or a *Frederick*, have been obliged to give way to French republican enthuſiaſm, animating their armies *en maſſe*. Their columns have forced the almoſt impenetrable cordons of the Auſtrians in the plains of Germany and Italy, and outrivalled the paſſage of *Hannibal* over the Alps. Other nations have been under the neceſſity of new-modelling their armies, and changing the eſtabliſhed ſyſtem of tactics, in hopes of being able to counteract that of the enemy.

A work entitled *Caractère Militaire des Armées Européennes dans la Guerre actuelle, avec une Parallele de la politique, de la puiſſance, et des moyens des Romains et des François*, has lately made its appearance in this country, ſaid to be written by an intelligent foreigner. This very ingenious and intereſting publication has been ably tranſlated into Engliſh, by a gentleman to whom the public is indebted for many uſeful publications, military or otherwiſe. To the tranſlation he has annexed notes, to illuſtrate paſſages, where the author was miſinformed reſpecting the Britiſh army, &c. Some of theſe notes are taken from a pamphlet now out of print, written by a celebrated law-character, in 1775, at that time an officer in the Britiſh army. It is entitled *Obſervations on the prevailing Abuſes in the Britiſh Army, ariſing from the Corruption of Civil Government, with a Propoſal to the Officers, towards obtaining an Addition to their Pay. By the Honourable ———, an officer.*

A few extracts from the *Caractère Militaire* may not be unintereſting to the readers of the Monthly Magazine. In giving which, we ſhall follow the author's arrangement of the different European armies.

In the introduction, he ſays, "The collective matter may not only be curious, but inſtructive; and may ſerve to ſtamp the merit, character, and conduct of the late war, in the ſame manner that medals fix the epochs of events."

OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

The Revolution diſorganized the military; and the ancient officers, who did not embrace the new principles, either retired, emigrated, or were aſſaſſinated. To them ſucceeded men raiſed from the ranks, or thoſe who gave proofs of attachment to the new order of things. The army was compoſed of troops of the line without order, and of raw and unexperienced volunteers. They experienced defeats in the beginning, but the war in the mean time was forming both officers and ſoldiers. The ſyſtem of terror introduced by Robeſpierre, alſo concurred in forming the army, and leading it to victory.

The French generals early diſcovered the advantages reſulting from diſpatch; it is beſides wonderfully adapted to a people impatient and greedy of novelties. The alertneſs of the ſoldiers, the lightneſs of their baggage, and their inattention to regularity, enable the French armies to execute their movements with celerity.

In an open country their armies were formed in columns, inſtead of lines, which could not be preſerved without difficulty. They reduced their battles to attacks on certain points. Brigade ſucceeded brigade, and freſh troops ſupplied the place of thoſe who were driven back, which enabled them to force the poſt, and make the enemy retreat before them: keeping themſelves *en maſſe*, the cavalry could not break them. Turenne, Condé, and their *éleves* had carried on a war of movements: next came that of ſieges. Frederick the Great had introduced a ſyſtem of tactics and manœuvres, which he had brought to perfection. The

French

French, fully aware that they could not give battles in regular order, ſought to reduce the war to important affairs of poſts, which has ſucceeded.

When the war was carried into rugged or mountainous countries, the uſe of the phalanx or cloſe column was found impoſſible. To act in ſuch ſituations with vigour, they formed *éclaireurs*,* ſharp-ſhooters, light-infantry, and *chaſſeurs*. More than once their ſharp ſhooters have decided actions of importance. When checked and repulſed, they fall back on the column, which receives them, and in its turn attacks the enemy or ſuſtains his ſhock.

The French artillery preſerves nothing but the name of what it formerly was. Their officers are ignorant, unexpert, and inferior to all others. Their battalions have no field-pieces attached to them. The excellence of their flying artillery amply compenſates this: It is compoſed of the flower of the French ſoldiers, who expoſe themſelves without meaſure. The beſt generals of the Republic have attributed their ſucceſs to its boldneſs and rapidity of movement, as it ſupplies the place of that quantity of artillery, which generally burdens armies.

It is a conſtant maxim, to have a body of reſerve in all the French armies, compoſed of their beſt troops, and commanded by an able general. If the two lines are beaten (for at preſent, on certain occaſions, they form ſomething that reſembles two lines), the reſerve covers their retreat. The precipitancy with which the French retire, without obſerving order, would be fatal in its conſequences, if the reſerve did not cover; on more than one occaſion (at Marengo), the reſerve ſnatched the victory out of the hands of the enemy. It alſo ſupports thoſe who purſue the enemy, and enables the light troops to ſecure a greater number of priſoners.

Many examples of ſucceſs have originated from obſervations made by the ſoldiery. This is very conſpicuous in the French, and their generals often make uſe of them.

Topography is carried to a great degree among both officers and ſoldiers in the Republican army. Whatever poſt a detachment occupies, it is inſtantly reconnoitred attentively by them, inſtead of lying larzily on the earth; by which means they form their ſeveral plans of attack or defence. If they are attacked, they have the incalculable advantages of knowing the ground, and of being inſtructed before hand in all that can be done.

If any grand operation be in agitation, every body is prepared; the orders are general, and in their ſubſtance point out the object which the general has in view; every officer, every ſoldier is as much intereſted in its ſucceſs as if the plan were his own. The generals in chief confide the execution of their operations to their ſubordinate officers. Battles are but a re-union of ſeveral engagements, that take place by diviſion or brigade. They make it a point to keep their troops in conſtant movement and enterprize, with the hope of meeting with ſome favourable occurrence; they care little about the ſufferings and loſs of individuals. When they are threatened, or when they wiſh to engage, they concentrate all their forces on the principal point: they puſh this method even to temerity, in laying themſelves bare in every other part.

The French are too powerful to admit of their being deſpiſed. In 1799, when they were beaten at all points, they began to be ridiculed; they have ſince become dreadful; their victories are painful to the ſight. If we could ſeparate the ſucceſſes which they have acquired by means of armiſtices, capitulations, and treaties, (which are never any thing more than perfidious truces), the ſucceſſes obtained by their troops will be reduced to almoſt nothing. Their battles have often been diſadvantageous to them; witneſs that of Marengo: their negociations always favourable; witneſs the armiſtice that followed it. Their adverſaries ought to remember, that the French are more dangerous when they treat, than when they fight. Their ſuperiority of reſources, and eſpecially their prodigious ſacrifices of men, ought to inſure them the victory; they have nevertheleſs almoſt always loſt it, whenever they had to deal with the Archduke Charles and Suwarrow. Cobourg and Clairfait, although inferior in numbers, have often rendered the balance even. Bonaparte ſaw his ſtar turn pale before the Archduke Charles. His good fortune, through an armiſtice, delivered him from the danger into which his raſhneſs had drawn him. Superiority of numbers, revolutionary activity, cunning, and conſummate hypocriſy, have rendered the French triumphant; whilſt the allies have

* Theſe are a ſort of ſcouts, and formerly called *batteurs d' eſtrade*, to lead the army, make fires, guard the flanks in paſſing defiles, and prevent ambuſcades.—See Dupré's Neological Dictionary of the French Language.

been diſunited, jealous of one another, and have alternately proved oppreſſors or oppreſſed.

The good fortune of Bonaparte, and the faults of his antagoniſts, delivered Piedmont to him, and opened the road to Lombardy. Aſtoniſhment and terror went before him. The happy boldneſs with which he had paſſed the Po at Placenza, and the Adda at Lodi, paved the way to his ſucceſſes, and covered the faults he had committed in going to Milan, rather than to Mantua. The multitude are dazzled by great events, and aſcribe to the authors of them, what in reality is but the work of fortune. As to any thing elſe, it is ſolely with regard to the meaſure of Bonaparte's talents, that we can reaſonably have a doubt: to refuſe him a certain ſhare of abilities, would be as abſurd as to give him the whole merit of what fortune has done for him.

In Germany, Moreau drew nearer to the ancient method of warfare. Trained and inſtructed by Pichegru, one of the greateſt captains in France, Moreau imitated his maſter, in giving more order and regularity to his plans. The military character of Moreau is different from that of the other French generals; there is leſs boldneſs and fire, but more talent, method, and ſcience in it. His moral rule of conduct and his political character have given a luſtre to his military achievements.

The French generals, like rich and bold gameſters, are inceſſantly tempting fortune. They look upon their loſſes as nothing, provided they ſucceed in the end. The little value which they ſet upon their men, the certainty of being able to replace them, the perſonal ambition of their chiefs, and the cuſtomary ſuperiority of their numbers, afford them an advantage, which cannot be counteracted but by great ſkill, conduct, and activity.

THE AUSTRIAN ARMY.

The appearance altogether of an Auſtrian army preſents a magnificent ſpectacle to military eyes. Marſhal Laſcy is the author of its uniform and military ſyſtem, which placed the Houſe of Auſtria in a ſituation to ſuſtainwith vigour and perſeverance, a long, tedious, and bloody conteſt.

The Auſtrians poſſeſs that ſyſtem of tactics which had hitherto been ſo much dreaded by the French, and which reſts wholly upon diſcipline, ſcience, and order. It has been ſeen in the preceding article, that the properties of the French armies are different. The French ſoldiers are impetuous; their courage requires ſomething to excite, and movement to keep up its warmth. Their attack is more violent: but they are not, like the Auſtrians, able to ſuſtain a regular and open fire from the line; they have not that moral and phyſical immobility, which, without being affected, can ſee whole ranks fall beneath the bullet, and whole files ſwept off by the cannon. The courage of the French is leſs conſtitutional than artificial; emulation and vanity are its moſt powerful incentives; honour, example, and habit, keep it up to its proper pitch.

The light troops of the Houſe of Auſtria became famous in the wars of 1740 and 1757; but Marſhal Laſcy converted them into almoſt regular battalions. They ceaſed being excellent light troops, without becoming regular ones. All this proceeded from his wiſh to have an uniform army, which he rendered too heavy by depriving it of the light-infantry.

The abſolute inferiority of the Auſtrian light-infantry is particularly manifeſt in mountain conteſts. The defeats of 1795 and 6, in the mountains of Genoa; their ill ſucceſs in the hereditary provinces in 1797; the conſiderable loſſes they experienced in the Griſon country in 1799; the overthrow of the ſame army at Zurich, and their incredible diſaſters in the mountains of Nice, in 1800, evince the inferiority of the Auſtrians in this kind of ſervice. The Archduke Charles himſelf, that hero whom Providence ſeems to have placed in the rank he fills, and to have endowed with the higheſt talents and qualities, for the purpoſe of preſerving civil order, the Archduke himſelf made but inconſiderable and ſlow advances, and every ſtep he took was at the expence of extraordinary bloodſhed, whenever he fought amongſt mountains. All this might have turned out otherwiſe, if they had had a good light-infantry.

The Auſtrians in their mode of fighting preſerve their rank and file, while the French rifle-men annoy them, and endeavour to produce diſcouragement and confuſion, until they are at length overwhelmed with fatigue, thrown into diſorder, and either diſperſe, or lay down their arms. The inſtant the ranks are broken, the Auſtrians become like a flock of ſheep, diſperſed, and incapable of being re-united. They carry their fear of being out-flanked, to a degree which is ridiculous and extravagant; it might indeed be called a national diſorder or weakneſs.

The Auſtrian artillery is excellent: but inſtead of being an acceſſary, it is ſometimes made a principal; inſtead of aiding the

the troops, the troops are obliged to guard and defend it, and render themſelves ſubſervient to the difficulties of its movements. Their care to guard their cannon, and the dangerous point of honour in preſerving what ought to be conſidered only as the tools or inſtruments of war, have on more than one occaſion cauſed the defeat of the Auſtrian infantry; this might have been avoided, had they either had no cannon, or conſented to loſe it.

The Auſtrian cavalry is proverbially good. The French always avoid coming in contact with it.

The Auſtrian army altogether is as much ſuperior to the French army, as the French ſoldier is, individually, to the Auſtrian ſoldier: give it an Achilles, and the Auſtrian army will be the lance of Achilles; ſuch has it been under the Archduke Charles.

The Auſtrians employ an enormous quantity of troops in what they call a chain of poſts, and in guards of every kind, which are frequently uſeleſs. One part of their troops is at a diſtance from the battle, and the other is always beaten before the battle is begun; and ſometimes this part conſtitutes the half of their army. Never do all their troops, as might be done upon any other ſyſtem, take part in the engagement; the reſerve, if there be any, is ſo diſtributed, and at ſuch a diſtance, that the different corps are beaten and overthrown, without having been able to keep themſelves together. The method to which the Auſtrians invariably attach themſelves in all caſes, occaſions this injurious diſtribution of their troops, and of courſe weakens them.

Their generals have committed the groſſeſt and moſt fatal blunders; the French too have been guilty of the moſt flagrant errors on their ſide. It has already been ſeen, in the article of the French army, that a ſuperiority, not of military ſcience, but of intelligence, joined to their great activity, and their bodies of reſerve, has uniformly reſcued the French from the evil effects of temporary overthrow.

The continuation of the ſame faults, in which the Auſtrians will infallibly perſevere, muſt of neceſſity cauſe the Houſe of Auſtria to yield, if it has to ſtruggle ſingly againſt the French.

If we reflect on the operations of the French, we diſcover no military ſcience, except in the campaigns of Pichegru and of Moreau, who imitated him; all the others diſplay only boldneſs, activity, ſagacity, and fineſſe. All their knowledge conſiſts, as we before remarked, in attacking the Auſtrians, on certain points, and, above all, in hanging upon their flanks, and in marching forward. The French have not been accuſtomed to uſe real ſtratagem, at leaſt ſuch as an able and upright general would avow.

Theſe faults have taken ſuch deep root in the Auſtrian army, that the Archduke Charles is the only perſon who, from his ſervices, talents, and birth, (which ought to raiſe him above all invidious contervention,) and from the love and confidence of the army, can animate this grand piece of mechaniſm, and by giving life to it, enable it to act of itſelf, inſtead of being touched by a ſingle ſpring, which cannot produce the neceſſary movements with that promptitude and vigour that are indiſpenſably neceſſary to ſucceſs.—[*A further account in our next.*]

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ON peruſing your laſt excellent Half-Yearly Retroſpect of Domeſtic Literature, I find, under the notice of the Rev. Gilbert White's works in natural-hiſtory, a reference to the ingenious hypotheſis of Dr. Darwin, reſpecting the production of *Fairy-rings* by electricity. However plauſible this idea may ſeem to the theoretical philoſopher, it is found by the obſervant naturaliſt to be inadequate to the explication of the phenomenon. Without intending to enter into any kind of controverſy upon this ſubject, which, doubtleſs, will be thought by ſome readers already to have occupied too many pages of the moſt popular miſcellanies, allow me to mention a few facts which appear irreconcileable with the above-mentioned theory.

Moiſture is ſtated as requiſite for the attraction of lightning to turf—but fairy-rings are diſcoverable in ſituations which have no pretenſions to moiſture.

It is next obſerved, that the cloud attracted by moiſture, will become cylindrical, or conical, and conſequently the ſtream of electricity deſcending on the turf, by its external ring will there form the circular mark vulgarly called a fairy-ring; but inſtead of theſe marks being uniformly circular, which they would be from ſuch a cauſe, they, as Mr. White accurately ſtates, "vary their ſhape, and ſhift ſituation continually, diſcovering themſelves now in circles," (though ſeldom entire) "now in ſegments, and ſometimes in irregular patches and ſpots."

The gradual ſhifting of ſituation furniſhes another objection to the phenome-

non's being occaſioned by lightning; as does the not mere permanency, or decreaſe, or dying out of ſuch marks, but the annual increaſe of ſize which may be frequently noticed in ſome; and the fact that fairy rings originate in ſmall patches, miliates ſtrongly againſt ſuch a theory.

It is urged on the above hypotheſis, that in the rings formed by lightning the turf is thereby calcined—but it muſt occur to every one that where lightning falls ſo powerfully as to calcine turf, ſome effect will be perceptible on the ſubſtrata of ſoil, or gravel, &c. for even quartz, has been vitrified by lightning; but that no ſimilar effect in any degree is to be diſcovered under fairy-rings, either recent or old, has been aſcertained by accurate examination.

Inſtead of troubling you with any further obſervations of my own in refutation of the above theory, permit me to cloſe with a quotation from the accurate botanical work of the late Dr. Withering, in which, after deſcribing the *agaricus orcades* the author explains the phenomenon of fairy rings in a more ſatisfactory manner than has been done by any other writer.

"I am ſatisfied that the rare and brown, or highly-cloathed and verdant circles, in paſture fields, called fairy-rings, are cauſed by the growth of this agaric. We have many of them in Edgbaſton Park, on the ſide of a field ſloping to the South Weſt, of various ſizes; but the largeſt, which is 18 feet in diameter, and about as many inches broad in the periphery, where the agarics grow, has exiſted for ſome years on the ſlope of an adjoining paſture-field, facing the ſouth. The ſoil is there on a gravelly bottom. The larger circles are ſeldom complete. The large one juſt now deſcribed, is more than a ſemi-circle, but this phenomenon is not ſtrictly limited to a circular figure. Where the ring is brown and almoſt bare, upon digging up the ſoil, to the depth of about two inches, the ſpawn of the fungus will be found of a greyiſh, white colour; but where the graſs has again grown green and rank, I never found any of the ſpawn exiſting. A ſimilar mode of growth takes place in ſome of the cruſtaceous lichens, particularly in the *L. centrifugus*, (p. 218, vol. 4, Edit. 4.) which ſpreads from a center to the circumference, and gradually decays in the middle; an obſervation made by Linnæus, and which is equally applicable to the general tendency of growth in the *agaricus orcades*."

Your's, &c.

Feb. 23, 1803. G.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ORIGINAL LETTERS *of an* AMERICAN TRAVELLER, *to his* FRIEND *in* LONDON, *containing a* CIRCUMSTANTIAL ACCOUNT *of a late* TOUR *from* BOURDEAUX *to* PARIS, *from p.* 134.

LETTER V.

AFTER having made a ſtay of ſix weeks in Bourdeaux, I reſolved upon viſiting Paris. Having applied for and obtained my paſſport, I proceeded to make inquiries about the different modes of travelling. The diſtance from Bourdeaux to Paris is about one hundred and fifty leagues, which is only fifty leagues ſhort of the entire length of France. The common diligence makes the journey in ſix days, travels very little in the night, and allows its paſſengers ſufficient time for ſleep and refreſhment. The courier, which carries the poſt, goes from Bourdeaux to Paris in little more than four days. This carriage admits but one paſſenger who is more hurried than a traveller, would wiſh to be in a country ſo worthy of obſervation as France. It is ſo unuſual to travel poſt here, that their poſt-carriages, or *cabriolets*, are horrid machines, and unſafe conveyances. The inns on the road are ſo little accuſtomed to be viſited by perſons travelling poſt, that they are not prepared to receive them. Every inn has its *table d'hôte*, and its regular hour for dinner and ſupper: thoſe travellers who come at this regular hour are ſure of meeting good entertainment, at a moderate price; but thoſe who do not come at the regular hour can hardly get any thing to eat. So that, all circumſtances being conſidered, it is beſt to content oneſelf with the accommodation of the diligences, which, being almoſt the univerſal mode of travelling in France, are put under very good regulations.

While I was looking out for a conveyance to Paris, I was not a little ſurpriſed at reading, in an advertiſement reſpecting one of theſe diligences,

"On ne met pas *des bœufs* à ce voiture."

Des bœufs! Oxen to a diligence, gave me a very ſtrange notion of French travelling. But, upon making inquiries reſpecting that circumſtance, I was informed, that parts of the road had been, in winter, in ſuch a wretched condition, that, in thoſe bad ſpots, they preferred oxen to horſes, as having more dead ſtrength, and being conſequently better able to pull the carriage through the ſloughs; but as ſoon as the

the bad ſpots were paſſed, the horſes were again put to the carriage. Before I attempt deſcribing the country, I ſhall firſt give you a deſcription of the French diligences, which, as I before mentioned, may be conſidered as the univerſal mode of travelling in France, and which is the only way by which money is remitted between Paris and the departments, whether for the national treaſury, or the uſe of individuals. Almoſt all the diligences in France belong to two or three great eſtabliſhments in Paris (the principal of which is the company of *St. Simon.*) They are, therefore, all of them ſo much alike both in their appearance, and their regulations, that a deſcription of one of them may be conſidered a deſcription of them all; and whoever has travelled in one French diligence muſt have a pretty good idea of the univerſal mode of travelling in France. Thoſe carriages are, in general, as good as the ſtage-coaches in England, of nearly the ſame conſtruction, and, like them, accommodate ſix inſide paſſengers.

Freſh horſes and poſtilions are taken at every poſt (that is, every two or three leagues) and the drivers rewarded with a penny or two pence from each paſſenger.

As the carriage is driven by poſtilions belonging to the poſt-houſes, there is no coachman; but, in the place of one, is ſent a confidential perſon to take care of the carriage, be reſponſible for any incidental expences, and ſee that the paſſengers are properly treated at the inns. This man is called *le conducteur*, or the conductor. Inſtead of a coach-box, there is, in the front of the coach, a cabriolet, where one ſits as comfortably as in a Phaëton, having, in fine weather, the advantage of air and proſpect, and having curtains, by drawing of which one can, in bad weather, ſhelter one's ſelf from its inclemency. This cabriolet is the ſtation of the *conducteur*, and admits alſo two paſſengers.

The diligences are in general well appointed and well regulated; the horſes good, and the travelling as expeditious as the ſtate of the roads will admit of.

The roads have been very much neglected ſince the revolution; or, to ſpeak perhaps more correctly, the government has been ſo diſtreſſed for want of money to carry on the war, that they have been obliged to ſeize on thoſe funds that were deſtined for the repair of the roads. This has been the cauſe of the preſent ruinous ſtate of the roads in this country. Although the diligences are, as before ſaid, very well appointed, yet it is impoſſible for an Engliſhman to avoid laughing at the ſtrange appearance of the French poſtilions, in thoſe abſurd and monſtrous machines, that they call *boots*.

They come up to the middle of the thigh, are thick enough for Ajax's ſhield, and are, I verily believe, muſket-proof. Sometimes theſe boots are not made of leather, but of wood, covered with leather; they ſtand upright in the ſtable yard, and the poſtilion ſteps into them with the greateſt eaſe. I can confidently ſay, that nothing of the burleſque has been exhibited on the ſtage, or in the caricature ſhops, which is more ludicrous than the appearance of a French poſtilion in his boots.

As there is no circulation of paper-money in France, and all remittances muſt be made in *argent comptant*, or ready caſh, which is ſent by theſe carriages—every diligence carries a conſiderable ſum of money. This gives ſuch a temptation to indigent and deſperate men to attack theſe carriages for the ſake of plunder, that the caſe occurs very frequently. The robbers are generally ſo well armed, and ſo numerous, that reſiſtance is in vain; but (luckily for the paſſengers) in order to give reſpectability to their vocation, they uſually make it a point not to plunder or moleſt the travellers, and often abſtain entirely from what is private property. They only demand the money of the Republic, with which they ſay they are at war, and profeſs to be royaliſt ſoldiers, and not robbers. There is another claſs of brigands however, who are not ſo ſcrupulous, but take whatever they can lay their hands on, without inquiring whether it is private or public property. This evil is grown to ſuch an alarming height, that government has at length occupied itſelf ſeriouſly in directing ſuch meaſures as will probably ſoon put an effectual ſtop to this ſpecies of brigandage. The *conducteur*, perceiving me to be a ſtranger, and conſequently unacquainted with the cuſtoms of travelling, offered to pay my expences on the road, for which he would ſettle with me on our arrival in Paris. I gladly embraced this offer; it ſaved me a good deal of trouble, and ſome money, as I ſhould have certainly given more to the poſtilions and ſervants than what is cuſtomary in this country. On my arrival at Paris, he preſented my account, and I found that my whole expence of travelling from Bourdeaux to Paris (which is farther than from London to Edinburgh) amounted to about ſeven guineas. The journey took up ſix days, and we had ſufficient time for ſleeping on the road.

This, I think, may convey to you a tolerable

lerable idea of the rate and expence of travelling in France. As to our living on the road, we always had two regular meals, the *diner* and the *ſouper*. At both thoſe meals, the table was covered with a variety of diſhes, and a pint of good wine was placed at each corner. The *diner* was uſually at ten or eleven o'clock, the *ſouper* at five or ſix. An Engliſhman would rather call the firſt a meat-breakfaſt, and the laſt the dinner.

The table was regularly covered, both at dinner and ſupper, and the ſoup and heavy diſhes removed by poultry—*gibier*, or game of ſome ſort, omelets, &c. and vegetables; after which follows the deſſert.

When I talk of heavy diſhes being removed, you will probably wonder what I mean by heavy diſhes in *France*. In the firſt place, there is always on the table a large piece of beef, which has been boiled for the ſoup. As France is as famous for ſoup and *bouilli*, as old England for roaſt-beef, the French cooks have the art (perhaps more than any other) of making good ſoup, without ſpoiling the meat, the beſt pieces of which are uſed here for ſoup.

A leg of mutton roaſted, or, as they call it, *un gigot de mouton braiſée* (which means dreſſed with charcoal, in diſtinction to baked meat) is a very favourite diſh here; there is always a *roti* either of beef, mutton, or veal; but one does not ſee large joints roaſted as with us.

I believe that they do not know how to roaſt a large joint of meat in France: their little charcoal-fires, and their kitchens (which are quite in Count Rumford's ſtyle) were not conſtructed for dreſſing very large joints, and I doubt very much whether they have ſuch a contrivance as a jack for roaſting meat in the whole country.

I met once, among the ſide diſhes, with a *fricaſſee of frogs*: as we have heard ſo much of this French diſh, I was determined to taſte it: I was helped to ſome of it, and thought it very nice. The frogs grow here to a much larger ſize than in England—the hind quarters only are eat. I am convinced, that if Engliſh frogs were as large as the French, this diſh, inſtead of being deſpiſed in England, would be conſidered a delicacy. The mention of French frogs and Engliſh beef reminds me of a ſtory I heard told at a *table d'hôte*, by a French officer of character. He ſaid, that at a time when he was priſoner in England; he was aſked, by an Engliſh officer, whether there was any *beef* in France? He anſwered, with much gravity, that there was not; and that, for want of beef, Frenchmen eat frogs. So I have heard, replied the Engliſhman. But then, Sir, rejoined the French officer, our frogs are of a very different kind from yours. They are almoſt as large as your oxen;—we plough our fields with them firſt, and then eat them. Indeed! ſaid John Bull, opening his mouth wide with aſtoniſhment, and ſwallowing the ſtory of the French frogs, that were nearly as large as Engliſh oxen. Having now given you a general view of my journey, I ſhall, in my next, give you a more minute detail of circumſtances, and ſome deſcription of the face of the country.

LETTER VI.—*From* BOURDEAUX *to* PARIS.

BEFORE I attempt deſcribing the country from Bourdeaux to Paris, I ſhall firſt mention a peculiarity, which I have noticed in my walks about Bourdeaux. One hears, in every field, a noiſe as loud, but not ſo ſweet, as the ſinging of birds. I was a little ſurpriſed at this kind of *field-muſic*:—My firſt gueſs was, that the performers were frogs; but, upon inquiry, I learned, that it proceeded from a kind of fly, nearly as large as a graſs-hopper, and of which there was a great number both on the graſs, and in the trees. Previous to getting into the diligence for Paris, the River Garonne muſt firſt be croſſed in a ferry-boat. It is ſomewhat ſurpriſing, that a city ſo large, rich, and commercial, as Bourdeaux ſhould not have a bridge over the river. The Garonne is certainly, at Bourdeaux, broader than the Thames at Weſtminſter Bridge, and ſomewhat more rapid; but a wooden bridge might eaſily be thrown acroſs it, the expence of which would bear no proportion to the advantages that would be derived from it. On this ſubject I can ſay, with truth, *they manage thoſe things better in America.*

The ſoil about Bourdeaux is a rich, deep mould, reſembling garden-mould. The country is beautifully diverſified with corn and vines; the rich green of the vines forms, at this ſeaſon of the year, a fine contraſt to the yellow harveſt.

As it is probable, that you have never ſeen a vineyard, I think it will not be ſuperfluous to mention to you, that the vines are here not ſuffered to grow above four or five feet in height; that they are ſupported, ſometimes by eſpaliers, ſometimes by ſtakes; and are planted in regular lines, at ſuch diſtances as will barely allow room to the labourers to paſs between them. As the growth of the vine is ſo much checked, the quantity of fruit is greater. The ſeaſon

of

of the vintage, *la vendange*, is the ſeaſon of merriment with the peaſants of the South of France: the labour, though ſevere, is varied by dancing, and enlivened by muſic.

The rich ſoil of the neighbourhood of Bourdeaux is very favourable to Indian wheat, of which they have large plantations; it is here uſed principally for feeding and fattening fowls. This corn, which we call Indian wheat, the French call *bled de Turquie*, or Turkey-wheat; and, on the other hand, the bird, which we call Turkey-cock, from the country we ſuppoſe it to have originally come from, they call *coq d'Inde*, or Indian-cock. This is the etymology of their words *Dinde*, *Dindon*, which alſo ſignify a Turkey. The country, in this neighbourhood, and indeed in the greateſt part of the South of France, is not only highly cultivated, but ſo elegantly laid out and planted, as to give the appearance of a rich demeſne to extenſive diſtricts. The trees are principally cheſnut and walnut, which are ſuffered to grow to a great age, and which pay, not only by their beauty, but by their fruit, for the ground they occupy.

They are planted ſometimes in clumps, though oftener ſingly. It was formerly the cuſtom in France for the owners of eſtates to keep them entirely in their own hands, and cultivate them by *baillies* or ſtewards, who accounted annually for the profits, and could be diſmiſſed at the pleaſure of the lord: at preſent it is not much better; a leaſe or *bail* (as they call it) for three or four years, is as much as a farmer can expect; the trees are reſerved for the landlord, who makes more by their fruit, than he would by cutting them down. This is the reaſon the country is ſo beautifully ornamented with fine old trees. I cannot perceive that this cuſtom of giving ſhort leaſes has checked, in any degree, the cultivation of the ground; but it makes an eſtate much more valuable to a purchaſer, when neither old leaſes, nor the cuſtoms of the country, prevent his receiving the annual value of his land, according to the riſe of times. In the firſt day's journey from Bourdeaux, the River Dordogne, which is neither half as broad or as deep as the Garonne, is croſſed by a ferry boat. It appears to me, that it would be a very good ſpeculation for any company or individual, that has a command of money, to propoſe to the government for leave to build wooden bridges acroſs thoſe two rivers. A reaſonable toll would give a very ample intereſt for the money expended. After croſſing the Dordogne, we paſſed through a pretty conſiderable town, called Barbezzioux, on our way to Angoulême, which is the principal town of the rich department of *la Charente*. Angoulême is the moſt romantically ſituated town I have yet ſeen.

It lies ſo high, that, on viewing it from a diſtance, its ſteeples and its towers ſeem elevated to the clouds. It is a large town, ſtrong by ſituation, and fortified in the old manner, without outworks. It was, in the Vendée war, conſidered a very reſpectable and important poſt, and was always well garriſoned.

The view of the country from the ramparts is uncommonly bold and beautiful: the ramparts are very ſteep, and at the foot of them, on one ſide of the town, runs the River Charente, which gives the name to the department, and which can be ſeen for many leagues, directing its winding courſe through a rich vale and luxuriant ſcenery.

The ramparts are the public walk of Angoulême, and a more delightful one can hardly be ſeen in any country. Here, as in the public walks of Bourdeaux, there are a number of chairs, and the inhabitants paſs the greater part of a ſummer's evening on the ramparts.

From Angoulême we paſſed through Chatelleraut; the *Birmingham* of the South of France, to Poictiers, which is alſo a chief town of a department, and famous for a complete victory gained by the Engliſh army, commanded by Edward the Black Prince, over the French army, which was conſiderably more numerous, and commanded by their King in perſon.

The memory of this battle gives a particular intereſt to this town, and makes the ſurrounding country *claſſic-ground*. This town is alſo fortified, and has a noble public walk, which is a raiſed terrace, near a mile in length, having an extenſive view of the river and the ſurrounding country. I dwell particularly on the public walks, as it is in this reſpect that the French towns, although by no means ſo well built as the Engliſh towns, have a conſiderable advantage over them. It appears to me, that, whether the cauſe is in the climate, or, as I rather think, in the attractions of the walks themſelves, which collects all the inhabitants of a town together in the evenings, it muſt produce a conſiderable effect on the manners of the people, and improve their ſocial habits. From Poictiers to Tours, there is no town of conſequence, except St. Maure. As Tours and its neighbourhood deſerve a particular deſcription

tion, I ſhall poſtpone it for the preſent, and give you ſome more general obſervations that I have made on this journey from Bourdeaux to Tours. Although the face of the country is much ſuperior to England for natural beauty, and, I believe, I may ſay, for productive cultivation, yet it is very far inferior to it in ſome other reſpects. Inſtead of the elegant houſes of noblemen and gentlemen of fortune, one ſees here only a few old ruinous *chateaux* or caſtles, built ſome centuries ago, and which no Engliſh gentleman would live in: the few houſes one meets, which convey any idea of the comforts of a middling ſtation in life, are called *maiſons bourgoiſes*, to diſtinguiſh them from the *chateaux* of the nobility, which, with all their pride of antiquity, are not near ſo commodious. The only buildings I have met with in this journey (the immediate neighbourhood of the great towns excepted) which can pretend to elegance or taſte, are the *ci devant* religious eſtabliſhments, which are converted pretty generally into manufactories: neither well-built villages, nor comfortable farm-houſes, are often to be ſeen here. The middling, as well as the higher, ranks uſually live in the towns, and it ſeems as if the country was entirely abandoned to the peaſants, who cultivate the ground, and to their overſeers. The roads do not afford the ſame variety as in England. From Bourdeaux to Tours (a diſtance of above two hundred miles) I did not meet a private carriage of any ſort.

Public diligences and cabriolets carry all travellers who go in carriages, and enormous waggons, with only two wheels, convey all goods, whether the merchandize of the town, or the productions of the country. As for my living on the road, I have, in my laſt, deſcribed it to you; and, as to my companions, I have only to ſay, that they were all of them eaſy, good-humoured, and agreeable. This is indeed the univerſal character of Frenchmen in mixed companies; they are not at all reſerved, but, on the contrary, lay themſelves out to pleaſe and be pleaſed, and are generally ſucceſsful. There was only one of my fellow-paſſengers, whoſe ſtory was ſo ſtrongly marked as to be worthy of a particular account: I ſhall mention this caſe in my next.

I ſhall conclude this letter with a deſcription of the *petit commerce* of the fair *marchandes*, in all the towns on this road. Had Sterne travelled this way, or heard of this claſs of tradeſwomen, they would have had a conſpicuous place in his *Sentimental Journey*. In every town, as ſoon as the carriage ſtops, or you enter the inn, you are ſurrounded by a groupe of young girls and women, all neatly dreſſed, and ſome very handſome. They all ſell the ſame things—knives, ſciſſars, and tooth-picks, made at Chatellerault. The power of beauty, and all the arts of female eloquence and perſuaſion, are uſed to induce you to buy a two-penny tooth pick, in caſe you are already provided with knives and ſciſſars. As it is very hard to refuſe a handſome coaxing young woman ſo ſmall a favour, my pockets were ſoon full of tooth-picks. It is the cuſtom here for every one to have a *couteau* in their pocket, to cut their meat and bread with, as at the inns they do not give you knives, but only forks. Thoſe *couteaux* are the articles principally ſold by the fair retailers of the manufactures of Chatellerault, as every one who travels this road muſt be provided with one of them. When I conſider how poor the profits of thoſe female pedlars muſt be, I cannot but regret that ſo much beauty, addreſs, and perſuaſive power, ſhould be exerted to ſo ſmall advantage.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

FROM a wiſh to render a ſervice to my fellow-creatures, I beg the favour of your inſerting the following remarks in your valuable Magazine.

Should they produce the effect of being beneficial but to one of the amiable ſex, for whom they are deſigned, the writer will conceive himſelf amply repaid for his little trouble.

It has been a matter of ſome ſurprize among the curious, and of ſtill greater concern among the benevolent, part of mankind, that the preſent light, airy, and highly unſuitable dreſſes ſhould prevail among females at this inclement ſeaſon of the year; more eſpecially in an iſland like our's, where we are ſubject to continual variations of weather, and ſudden changes of temperature in the atmoſphere.

Whether theſe fantaſtic faſhions have been adopted from the French, ſome doubt; but, if the ſuppoſition be admitted, I believe it may be juſtly aſſerted, that they have been more pernicious and deſtructive in their conſequences, than even French principles.

It is a well-known fact, that with us, by far the greater proportion of females

die of *conſumption*, or complaints in the cheſt, the foundations of which are commonly laid in colds, caught either by expoſure to night-air, or perhaps more frequently from the *omiſſion of due cloathing*: theſe, ſo often repeated, ſeem to produce an aptitude to diſeaſe: we hear them complain of chillineſs, cough, pain in the ſide, or ſimilar ſymptoms, which at firſt are looked upon as ſlight indiſpoſitions, are lightly treated, or perhaps wholly diſregarded. Thus the inſidious approaches of this direful malady are ſuffered to paſs unnoticed. During the ſucceeding ſummer, its ravages are probably ſuſpended, and they are flattered with returning health; but, no ſooner do nipping froſts, or chilling winds, ſet in, than diſeaſe appears in an aggravated form, and, after a tedious confinement and illneſs, the hapleſs female is cut off in the bloom of life; or, ſhould ſhe be preſerved by art through the cold months of winter, it ſerves but to enſure her death on their return. This is not an exaggerated picture, nor deſigned as a bug-bear to produce fear, but is every day ſeen verified in numbers of inſtances. Yet, whilſt we ſee females of ſtrong ſtamina, and robuſt conſtitutions, who, in the natural courſe of things, might have lived many years, fall victims to their own imprudence; we alſo obſerve others, who, with great delicacy of frame, and even pre-diſpoſition to diſeaſe, are, by the uſe of proper means (and of theſe warm covering is a moſt eſſential one) ſafely conducted through the dangerous period of youth.

The wearing of flannel under-dreſſes has of late been ſtrongly recommended by ſome eminent men of the medical profeſſion, and the obvious advantages accruing from this practice have fully juſtified their recommendation; but it unfortunately happens, with many, the name of flannel carries with it an idea of ſomething coarſe or uncomfortable, when contraſted with the linen uſually worn. This objection, however, exiſts but in imagination, and it requires only a trial to convince them that the wearing of it (particularly of the ſoft Welſh kind) is, of all other ſubſtances that come in contact with the ſkin, the moſt pleaſant and genial. Without at all entering into a phyſical definition of its manner of acting, it need only be obſerved, that, by a conſtant tranſpiration from the ſurface of the body being kept up, an univerſal equable action is preſerved between the ſuperficial veſſels, and thoſe of the heart and large arteries; the functions of the organs eſſential to life are leſs liable to become diſordered, and ſuſceptibility to cold is conſiderably diminiſhed.

If, then, ye amiable part of mankind, on the terms we have ſtipulated, the attacks of diſeaſe can be warded off, or rendered leſs frequent, your comfort can be ſecured, or your apprehenſions allayed, liſten to the dictates of your reaſon, and ſuffer not the tyrannical ſway of faſhion to beguile you out of that moſt eſtimable of bleſſings—"Health."

Newcaſtle on Tyne. Your's, &c.
C. N. W.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WHOEVER has learned arithmetic, muſt be ſenſible of its importance: to render the knowledge of it eaſy to be obtained, muſt therefore be deſirable. I do not find fault with the methods in uſe for teaching it at ſchools; but it muſt have been frequently obſerved, that, even after children have learned addition, ſubtraction, multiplication, and diviſion, they know little or nothing of the reaſon why they work the queſtions ſet them in that particular form; that is, they do not underſtand, when caſting-up whole numbers in addition, why they carry the tens to the next column on the left hand; nor, when caſting up pounds, ſhillings, pence, and farthings, why they carry one to the pence for every four farthings, and one to the ſhillings for every twelve pence; nor why, in ſubtracting, they borrow, in whole numbers, ten, when the ſum to be ſubtracted is in ſome of the units or tens greater than the ſum it is to be ſubtracted from. Attempting to explain this to a child, the following plan ſtruck me, which I found, upon trial, to be of conſiderable uſe:—I got a few cards, which I cut in ſmall pieces, ſome triangular, ſome ſquare, ſome round, and ſome oval; the triangular pieces I called farthings, the ſquare ones pence, the round ones ſhillings, and the oval ones pounds: I then began, by writing down a queſtion in addition as follows:—

£.	s.	d.
5	9	7¾
7	14	8½
6	12	9¼
9	7	10¾
29	5	0¼

I then laid down upon a table five of the oval pieces for pounds on the left hand, then nine round ones for the ſhillings,

lings, then ſeven ſquare ones for the pence, and three triangular ones for the farthings; I then proceeded to place other pieces in the ſame manner for the other three lines, until I had placed as many as correſponded with the figures on the ſlate, and in the ſame order. I then bid the child caſt up the columns in the uſual manner, which being done, I aſked it "why it did not ſet down a figure of 9 for the farthings;" but all it knew about it was, that it was not to be done ſo. I then deſired it to count the triangular pieces, which I called farthings, and finding them to be nine, I took two of the ſquare pieces that were left, above what was laid down for the preſent queſtion, and aſked the child how many farthings it would give for a penny? It ſaid, four. I then bid it take out eight of the triangular pieces, which we called farthings, and take two ſquare pieces, which we called pence, inſtead of them, and put theſe two ſquare pieces to the row of ſquare ones we called pence; and then pointed out to it, that the changing the eight farthings for two pence, or ſquare pieces, and putting them to the row of pence, was exactly the ſame as carrying two from the farthings to the pence on the ſlate.

I then proceeded in the ſame manner with the pence, ſhillings, and pounds, and was ſurpriſed to ſee how ſoon the child perceived the deſign of it, and what pleaſure it excited in the mind, by having acquired new ideas.

I then tried it with a queſtion in ſubtraction, by ſetting one as follows:

	£.	s.	d.
A perſon borrowed -	3	5	7
And he paid in part of it	1	9	10
How much does he ſtill owe?	£. 1	15	9

I then laid down on the table three oval pieces for the pounds, five round ones for ſhillings, and ſeven ſquare ones for pence; and bid it take out one pound, nine ſhillings, and ten pence, and begin with the pence; but there being only ſeven, I took twelve ſquare pieces more, and put to the ſeven, which I called borrowing them, and which made the number of pence nineteen: I then bid it take ten pieces out, which left nine-pence, the ſame as the ſum appeared on the ſlate. I then deſired it to take nine ſhillings; but there being but five, I put twenty round pieces to it, and made it take out ten from them; for, as we had borrowed twelve pence in order to take ten from them, and as twelve pence are equal to one ſhilling, we muſt take ten ſhillings out of the twenty-five inſtead of nine, and this was the reaſon why it was called borrowing; it was the ſame as taking one of the ſhillings to change into pence, or one of the pounds to change into ſhillings, in order to divide it; I then proceeded in the ſame manner with the pounds. Whether the ſame idea has ſtruck the mind of any other perſon, I know not—it is, however, new to me; and ſhould any perſon doubt the utility of the plan, I wiſh him to try it: the experiment may be made with little trouble, and with half a ſheet of paper, of the value of a farthing. I would further obſerve, that in queſtion of whole numbers, I call the triangular pieces units, the ſquare ones tens, the round ones hundreds, and the oval ones thouſands. Should theſe hints be a means of aſſiſting children in learning arithmetic, I ſhall think myſelf amply rewarded. Your's, &c.

Liverpool, Dec. 4, 1802. J. K.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF through the medium of your very uſeful and intelligent Miſcellany, any of your readers could inform me of the date of the firſt tranſlation of Euripides, it would be a material ſervice, rendered to myſelf and others, engaged in a literary purſuit. If, alſo, the name of the tranſlator could be added, the information would be ſtill more valuable.

Being in the country, and very diſtant from any public library, I am induced to trouble you with this letter, being confident of your kindneſs for its inſertion.

Feb. 15, Your's, &c.

1803. A CONSTANT READER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SOME years ſince, being at Exmouth, in Devonſhire, in the months of June, July, and Auguſt, I obſerved, when walking on the ſands at low tide, innumerable ſwarms of ſmall black inſects, hardly ſo large as fleas, which covered the pebbles and ſands, leaping about; and the noiſe they made was very perceptible from the great numbers, with which the ſhoes and cloaths of perſons walking were covered, though they were no otherwiſe troubleſome. As I have viſited almoſt every other part of the ſouthern and weſtern coaſt, and never obſerved theſe inſects before, I wiſh to know if they were accidental or how accounted for? I underſtand that they were not unuſual there—the ſands were covered with ſea-birds preying

preying on them.—Has any naturaliſt ever aſſigned any reaſon why the nightingale is never heard in Devonſhire and Cornwall? Is it a fact, that the bird is not known there? About Bath there are multitudes of nightingales. How far weſt are they heard, and why not in the moſt weſtern counties? It cannot be becauſe of the climate, and how otherwiſe is the abſence of theſe birds accounted for?—The ſame food muſt be found there as in the places they moſt frequent; yet in ſome parts of the Weald of Suſſex, they ſing in ſuch numbers of a night, as to be complained of, as much as I have heard them complained of in Portugal. If any of the correſpondents of the Monthly Magazine, whoſe ſtudies are turned towards ſubjects of natural hiſtory, can give me any information on theſe, it will much oblige T. C.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE been very much gratified with the obſervations of your ingenious Correſpondent Mr. Bevan, of Leighton, and hope he will continue his uſeful regiſters; but while he laments, as a matter of importance, the want of water in the Grand Junction Canal, and proves one cauſe to be the decreaſe in the quantity of rain laſt year; I congratulate the public on the proſpect of another year of plenty. For, without the trouble of aſcertaining the various ſucceſſion of ſpots on the ſun, as recommended by our firſt aſtronomer Dr. Herſchell, a good opinion of ſucceeding crops may be formed, by knowing the quantity of rain which falls in the preceding winter months, ſince I am convinced by long obſervations of my own, and the beſt authority of others, that in proportion to the ſurplus or deficiency to the average quantity, will be the price of wheat. I ſhall therefore give ſome different periods, within the recollection of many of your readers, when the ſprings were remarkably high, and the following years, in conſequence, the price of grain exceſſive—1756, 1765, 1774, 1782, 1794, and 1798—and, to go further back, I ſhall tranſcribe an extract from the manuſcript of an ingenious gentleman, who regiſtered remarkable occurrences at the beginning of laſt century—"It has been often remarked by the inhabitants of this neighbourhood, that, when the ſprings which compoſe the river, are high, or run freely, wheat is dear; and on the contrary, when the ſprings are low, that it is cheap;—both which have been verified ſeveral times in the memory of man, particularly on the 20th day of January 1709, when they were very high, thirty-two buſhels of wheat, belonging to Wm. Eldridge, the elder, of Great Milton, in Oxfordſhire, gent. were ſold in Wycombe market, to Joſeph Pettipher, a dealer in corn, for twenty pounds and eight ſhillings, being twelve ſhillihgs and ninepence per buſhel; and now, on the third day of September, 1714, the ſprings being low, the beſt wheat is only worth four ſhillings per buſhel." I therefore think, Mr. Editor, that if regiſters were kept in different parts of the kingdom, ſo that an accurate eſtimate could be made of the quantity of rain which falls, particularly in the winter months; a good judgment might be formed of the ſucceeding general crops of wheat;—for that is a grain chiefly produced on ſtrong heavy land, which will bear abundance in dry ſeaſons, and *vice verſa*: for example, within my knowledge, the ſame kind of ſoil, which in 1799 and 1800 yielded no more than fourteen buſhels to the acre, in 1801 and 1802 produced forty buſhels. As there have been in the laſt century at leaſt ten periods of ſcarcity, and as our population has increaſed very conſiderably, and is increaſing, too many obſervations cannot be made to provide againſt the diſtreſs, which our unſettled climate will continue to bring forth: but there is one conſolation, that the various canals now finiſhing will always have water, from the ſame cauſe, to diſtribute in every direction the corn brought to our ſea-ports. At preſent, by the goodneſs of Providence, no ſuch trade is neceſſary; for the price of corn, in every part of the kingdom, is unuſually level, and very moderate. K.

Wycombe, Feb. 3, 1803.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING obſerved a paragraph in your Magazine, for laſt month, ſtating the loſs of the Mentor brig, off Cerigo, 17th September, 1802, I think, it will be a ſatisfaction to your numerous readers, to know that a conſiderable part of the cargo has been recovered. The veſſel was principally laden with beautiful ſculpture, belonging to Lord Elgin, taken from the Temple of Minerva, at Athens. Mr. Hamilton, his Lordſhip's Secretary, Captain Leake of the artillery, and Captain Squire of the engineers, were paſſengers on board the Mentor, and were returning from an intereſting tour, thro' Syria and Greece, having collected a vaſt

deal of valuable information reſpecting thoſe countries, which Europeans are in general ſo little acquainted with. Owing to the indefatigable exertion and perſeverance of Mr. Hamilton, who remained ſome weeks in the iſland of Cerigo, in order to attempt the recovery of this invaluable cargo, a part of it has been already raiſed from the ſhip. After having tried a variety of methods, he at length ſucceeded in this deſirable undertaking by means of divers from the iſland of Samos.

The news of this event will, no doubt, be highly gratifying to the lovers of literature and the fine arts, who will anticipate the pleaſure they will experience from the publication of the journals, plans, &c. of theſe gentlemen. S.M.A.

Feb. 25, 1803.

For the Monthly Magazine.

PARTICULARS *of* LORD SOMERVILLE'S *late* CATTLE-SHEW.

IT may be neceſſary to recapitulate the plan and conditions, on which this popular and public-ſpirited nobleman, conformably to the original propoſal in his late publication, gives annual prizes for the improvement of live-ſtock.

"One hundred pounds, in two annual prizes of fifty pounds each, in due proportions; one to the firſt and ſecond beſt yoke, or pair, of fat oxen, which ſhall have laboured a given period, to provide corn and other food for man, but ſhall never once have conſumed it; the other, to all breeds of ſhort-woolled ſheep, giving the preference to thoſe moſt productive in food and raiment; to be continued annually, as long as ſhall be thought adviſable.

"*Conditions.*—Thirty pounds to the beſt, and twenty pounds to the ſecond beſt, yoke of oxen, which ſhall have worked together, in yoke or harneſs, for the ſpace of three years, previous to their being turned-up to graze; age, from five to eight years, weight, from one hundred, to one hundred and ſixty ſtone, of eight pounds, being the ſize beſt adapted to labour, and the average of the markets; to be taken from work between the 25th of April, and the 1ſt of May, 1802, and ſhewn at Langhorn's Repoſitory, in Barbican, London, on Monday and Tueſday neareſt the 1ſt of March following, being a period of about ten months. The order, as to fleſh, in which theſe oxen are on New Year's Day, and the number of days work done between that time and the 25th of April, muſt be ſpecified; due allowance will be made for diſtances of drift, from any part of the kingdom, both in a lean and fat ſtate.

It muſt be warranted, that they have had no corn of any deſcription; that the ſtraw, if any given, whilſt the cattle were fattening, was carefully cleared of corn; that they have had no beans, peaſe, buckwheat or potatoes (turnips are not included in this exception). The quantity of oil-cake given muſt be accurately ſtated, that due allowance may be made. If the leaſt fault ſhould be diſcovered in any certificate, the perſon ſo offending will be ſet aſide and deemed diſqualified ever afterwards.—*This prize is deſigned to countenance farmers in their uſual courſe of profitable huſbandry, rather than thoſe, who, forgetful of general benefit, are ambitious of keeping on cattle after they are ripe.*

"The other prize of fifty pounds, in like proportion, for ſheep, viz. to thoſe who produce, in fair ſtore ſtate, the beſt five ewe hogs (yearling ewes) not in lamb, thirty pounds; and to the five beſt fat wedders, four or ſix toothed ſheep, of any ſhort or clothing-woolled breed, twenty pounds. This age is preferred, becauſe it does not exclude thoſe flocks which work in the fold, yet it obliges them to come to market at a period when their growth ought to be perfect. Quality of carcaſe, aptitude to fatten, quantity and quality of wool, and meat per acre, to be conſidered. By *ſtore ſtate*, is meant, that ſheep are not to be taken from the flock more than ten days before the commencement of their journey, or forced beyond the average keep of the ſtock. Strict certificates will be required, as to the keep, and time of lambing for the ewes—to time of lambing, duration of work in the fold, and period of fattening, as well as quality of food, for the wedders. Five umpires to be choſen for each of the prizes. No perſon gaining a prize, is qualified to exhibit ſtock for the ſame prize, in the ſucceeding year.

"The prizes for oxen will be divided between the grazier, and the farmer who poſſeſſed the oxen during the laſt twelve-months work. The prizes for ſheep will be given to the breeders only of the ſheep ſhewn. The prize-oxen not to be ſlaughtered with the axe, but laid or pithed, according to the uſage of other countries, for which purpoſe a ſkilful perſon will attend at the convenience of the purchaſer.

"Implements of huſbandry, on a new and improved conſtruction, and ſamples of grain, or ſeeds, will be admitted for exhibition, on due notice given to Mr. Langhorn. The ſtock to be ſent in before ſeven o'clock on Monday morning; after

after nine none will be admitted; the gates opened at eleven for exhibition.

"Working oxen here exhibited to be fed for the ſhew of 1804, will not be required to return to work, ſhould the diſtance exceed forty miles.

"Two pieces of plate will alſo be given, by Lord Somerville, to thoſe who may have beſt merited premiums, without obtaining them; and another piece of plate will be given to the owner of the beſt fat pig of any age.

"Claimants of theſe prizes, are requeſted to give notice to Mr. Langhorn, one month previous to the day of ſhew."

The preſent exhibition, being the ſecond given by the noble lord, was extremely well attended; and, from the ſpaciouſneſs and neatneſs of the place, and the propriety of the arrangements, the gratification of all the attending amateurs, and indeed of the leſs intereſted ſpectators, appeared very complete. The cattle and ſheep exhibited, were ſufficiently numerous; although, in regard to the former, we cannot help remarking, that a greater variety of breeds would tend ſtill farther to the neceſſary end of elucidation. And we offer this hint to thoſe who may be in the habits of working, from preference perhaps, the long and ſhort-horned varieties of cattle; however conſiderable the diſtance may be of place, where they have laboured, it may be yet no great inconvenience to have them fattened afterwards, within a reaſonable diſtance of the metropolis. The honour of the very celebrated breeds juſt mentioned, or rather of their breeders, ſeems implicated in this buſineſs.

The oxen ſhewn, conſiſted of Devonſhire, Herefordſhire, Suſſex, Kentiſh, and Glamorganſhire—The ſheep, of Spaniſh, Ryeland, South Down, and Wiltſhire.—A pair of Devons, worked and grazed by the Duke of Bedford—Ditto Herefords, ditto Mr. Edmunds—Ditto Kentiſh, ditto Mr. Millar—Ditto Devons, worked by Lord Somerville, grazed by Mr. Hudſon—Ditto Herefords, worked and grazed by his Majeſty—Ditto ditto, worked by Mr. Skyrme, grazed by Mr. Byng—Ditto Devons, ditto Mr. Webber—Ditto Suſſex, ditto Sir Thomas Carr—Ditto Devons, ditto Mr. Hellings, ditto Mr. Coles—Three ditto Glamorgans, ditto Mr. Waters—One Suſſex heifer, fed by Sir Thomas Carr—One Devon, ditto the Duke of Bedford—One Kentiſh, and two bulls, the property of Mr. Whittle.

SHEEP.—Five South Down Wedders, two and one year old, belonging to Mr. E. Smith—Five ditto one year old, to the Duke of Bedford—Five ditto one year old, alſo to the Duke of Bedford.—Five ditto two year old, to Mr. Ellmon—Five Ryeland ditto two year old, to Lord Somerville—Five Wiltſhire ditto three year old to Mr. Chapman. STORE EWE LAMBS.—Five two-toothed Spaniſh Ryeland, belonging to Lord Somerville—Five Ryeland, ditto to the Hon. Wm. Harcourt—Five ditto, to Sir Wm. Clayton—Five South Down, to Mr. Runciman—Five ditto, to Mr. Edward Smith.

Umpires appointed by Lord Somerville—The Honorable George Villiers—Mr. Ebſworth—Mr. Harriſon—Mr. Peſter—Mr. Lindſey.

Various implements of huſbandry were exhibited by Mr. Leſter, of High Holborn, and Mr. Mac Dougale, of Oxford-ſtreet; amongſt theſe were the much-eſteemed two-furrow-plough, and ſingle plough of Lord Somerville. Both Mr. Leſter and the company ſuffered a diſappointment, in his not being able to bring forward in time his ſeparating or corn threſhing-machine.

The fat ſheep were killed on the ſpot, and the live and dead weight exhibited. The yearling South Downs were wonderfully ripe, and well-fattened within.

Mr. Thomas Gibbs, of Piccadilly, ſeedſman to the Board of Agriculture, produced a dozen ſamples of ſeed of the moſt valuable Engliſh natural graſſes, ſelected by himſelf, and the growth of his nurſery. They were univerſally approved by the cultivators preſent; and the Hon. George Villiers, who has purchaſed very conſiderable quantities of them for his lands in Hertfordſhire, liberally ſtood forward in their commendation, aſſuring the company, from his own ample experience, of the genuineneſs and goodneſs of the ſeeds. Mr. Gibbs is patronized by Lord Somerville, was appointed ſeedſman to the Board during the preſidence of that Lord, and, we believe, firſt undertook the difficult taſk, the ſelecting of various natural graſs-ſeeds, at the deſire of his Lordſhip. In this purſuit, ſo important to the country, Mr. Gibbs has been indefatigable; and, for the honour of the agricultural public, it is to be hoped, he will experience a proportionate encouragement. He has a vaſt variety of ſpecimens at his nurſery, and can furniſh large quantities of the moſt valuable ſeeds. This article is more particularly

larly inſiſted on, as the ill effects of laying down land with rubbiſh have been lamented in ſome very late publications.

The company preſent at the ſhew and the dinner were of high diſtinction for rank and profeſſional knowledge, and collected from every quarter of Britain. The Dukes of Bedford and Montroſe, the Marquiſes of Titchfield and Sligo, the Earl of Egremont, Lords William Ruſſell, Henry Fitzgerald, Villiers, Portcheſter, Talbot, Grimſtone, Sackville, Ayleſbury, Count Potocki, Sirs Henry Vane Tempeſt, Wm. Clayton, J. Riddell, T. Carr, Meſſrs. Coke, Northey, Tyrwhit, Symmons, Wright, Byng, Harcourt, Knight, Tatterſall, Lawrence, Garrard, Boys, Ellman, Weſtcar, Giblet, King, Hudſons, Wace, Robinſon, Barclay, &c. &c.

On Tueſday-afternoon, the exhibition having cloſed, the company adjourned to Freemaſon's Tavern, where upwards of two hundred perſons ſat down to a repaſt, which, for the profuſion, elegance, and the order and regularity with which it was conducted, did the higheſt honour to the liberality of Lord Somerville, at whoſe expence it was provided. It was truly a feaſt in the ſtyle of old Engliſh hoſpitality, to which the parties were convened on matters of real Engliſh intereſt. Various appropriate toaſts were drank; and the Duke of Bedford having propoſed the health of Lord Somerville, with three times three, it was echoed from every part of the room with the warmeſt enthuſiaſm. The company ſeparated about eleven o'clock, apparently with the heartieſt inclinations to meet again another year.

The prize of thirty pounds, in the firſt claſs of oxen, was adjudged to the Duke of Bedford, for the beſt yoke of Devons.

The prize of twenty pounds, in the ſecond claſs, to Mr. Edmunds, for the beſt yoke of Herefords, on condition that they were not diſqualified (which was ſuſpected) by proving of greater weight than the articles allowed; in which caſe, the prize to revert to Mr. Webber, whoſe pair of Devons were adjudged next in goodneſs: Mr. Warren, of Knightſbridge, ſaleſman, undertaking that the weight of the former oxen ſhould be faithfully rendered.

In the firſt claſs of ſheep, the prize of thirty pounds was given to Mr. Edward Smith, and that of twenty pounds to the Duke of Bedford, the South Downs carrying both the prizes.

The two ſilver cups, propoſed for unſucceſsful candidates, deemed next in merit to the winners, were preſented to Mr. Byng and Mr. Webber.

Regulations for the enſuing year, and a Proſpectus of the approaching ſheep-ſhearing at Woburn, were then diſtributed; and Lord Somerville gave a moſt intereſting account of the progreſs of the improvement which had been made in the cloathing wool of this country, by the introduction of Spaniſh rams, as a croſs for our ſhort-wooled ſheep. His Lordſhip alſo ſubmitted to the company the propoſal of Mr. Nichols, of Hare Hatch, for the eſtabliſhment of a depôt of the improved implements, and of an agricultural library in London. A depôt of agricultural implements in every county-town throughout the kingdom, at the expence of their reſpective ſocieties, had already been propoſed in a late edition of the Farmer's Calendar. This gentleman (Mr. Nichols) it appears, was the ſame who lately publiſhed a Plan of Farming Lectures to be given in Spring Gardens.

With reſpect to the merits of this ſpecies of exhibition, they ſeem not to admit of doubt. Such meetings ſerve the important purpoſe of bringing together, in a ſtate of decorous familiarity, the great land-owner and the tenant, two claſſes, between whom, both for their own and the public intereſt, there ought ever to be a good underſtanding. The farmer, too often a recluſe and indiſcriminating being, is tempted from his home, and objects of compariſon placed in his view, by which he is at laſt compelled to diſcover, that his own are not the beſt of all poſſible animals; and thence he is led, by the ſpirit of emulation, to real improvement. That the improvement of live-ſtock is not a viſionary ſcheme—that one ſpecies or breed may poſſeſs a great and extraordinary advantage over another—and that *quantity* of fleſh, at leaſt, depends on ſhape and make, *Anglicé*, juſt proportion, was ſurely never better exemplified than in the preſent ſhew. Take the example of the Devon and Hereford oxen, contraſted with the Glamorgan. The ſame age, labour, food, and circumſtances of every kind, produced a ſuperior weight of carcaſe, by probably full twenty ſtone in each individual of the former, notwithſtanding a ſuperiority of ſtature in the latter. It ought to be obſerved, that theſe Glamorgans were by no means a favourable ſample of that county produce, being very high and long-legged. Two remarkably ſhort-legged and ſubſtantial Kentiſh bulls were exhibited, and the portrait of one of them taken on the ſpot, together with that of a beautiful heifer of the ſame breed, by Mr. Ward, for the National Cattle Plates. We beg leave to hint,

hint, that bulls of this deſcription would make an excellent croſs for ſuch of the Welſh cattle as are too thin, and long-legged.

The perſeverance of Lord Somerville has at length overcome every obſtacle to the improvement of our fine wools. The ſamples produced by the Spaniſh croſs are now perfectly ſatisfactory to the beſt judges amongſt the manufacturers; and the noble Lord has fully made good his original poſition, that Britain may, at will, ſhake off her old and precarious dependence on Spain for fine wool, and concenter within herſelf all the needful funds of that important manufacture. A relick of ancient prejudice ſtill exiſts:—It is objected, that the Spaniſh croſs, although it double the quantity, and vaſtly enhance the quality, of the wool, yet diminiſhes the weight of the carcaſe; but the objectors take not into the account, that, by diminiſhing the ſize, good form remaining equal, a greater proportional number of ſheep per acre may be fed, and thus weight of carcaſe is equallized. The public is now convinced, that *over-fattening* of cattle is by no means the object of this exhibition.

AN AMATEUR.

For the Monthly Magazine.

Some PARTICULARS *relative to the* FAIRS *held at* BRUNSWICK, *in* GERMANY, *and the* TRADE *of that* CITY.

TWO great fairs are annually held at Brunſwick, one in ſummer, and another in winter, and each of them laſts eighteen days. The ſummer-fair, agreeably to an edict of the Duke in 1768, begins on Monday after St. Lawrence's Day, and the winter-fair on the Monday after Candlemas. The Thurſday before the commencement of the fair is the day fixed for unpacking: the merchants, however, who deal in Iſerloh, Engliſh, or Nürnberg goods, have been indulged with leave to unpack on the preceding Monday. In the three firſt days of the fair, only wholeſale dealings are allowed; but, on the Thurſday, begins the retail-trade, and even hawking from door to door. All goods deſtined for the fair (except ſuch as arrive by the poſt) muſt be addreſſed to a Brunſwick merchant, or other inhabitant, and taken to the cuſtom-houſe. The Brunſwick agent then gives in an account, ſtating the name of the proprietor, the nature of the goods, and their value or number; when this ſtatement has been examined, and found to be correct, the goods are permitted to be taken to the place of deſtination. The duty, which is very trifling, is paid only for the quantity actually ſold; except leather, and a few other articles, on which duty muſt be paid for the whole quantity taken into the city, whether afterwards ſold or not. The goods that are not ſold are weighed by proper officers, and the amount deducted from the quantity carried into the city before the fair. Drugs, ſpices, and grocery-wares are charged with double duty. Many of the Hamburg merchants, who frequent the fair, contrive to elude the effect of this regulation, by cauſing their Brunſwick agents to declare the goods to be their own property.

The number of Engliſhmen who attend the Brunſwick fairs decreaſes every year. Only a few from Sheffield, Leeds, and Glaſgow make their appearance. At the laſt ſummer-fair in particular, it was remarked, that very few Britiſh dealers attended. The trade, in Engliſh goods, is moſtly in the hands of a Mr. Macnab from Glaſgow, or is carried on by German merchants.

In the year 1798 and 1799, when the ports of France, Holland, and part of Italy were ſhut againſt Engliſh merchandize, ſuch quantities were poured into Brunſwick, that many merchants who at other times never dealt in ſuch goods opened commiſſion-warehouſes, and the prices were more than one-half lower than at preſent. The Engliſh hard-ware from Birmingham, Sheffield, &c. ſeems to be at preſent moſt in demand, as five commercial houſes in Brunſwick deal in nothing elſe.

The principal trade of Brunſwick is not, however, confined to the two fairs, being founded on the more ſubſtantial baſis of the manufactures and productions of the city and the adjacent country. The trade with flax, for inſtance, is as briſk, and frequently briſker, during the intervals between the fairs. Very little flax is bought for the Engliſh market, except when there happens to be a bad crop in Ireland. A conſiderable quantity is ſent to Saxony and the provinces bordering on the Rhine. But the greateſt part is manufactured in the country round Brunſwick. Although the flax grown in the Brunſwick and Hildeſheim territory is of an excellent quality, yet it is inferior in goodneſs to that produced near Uelzer, a country-town in the territory of Lunenburg. But a much more conſiderable trade is carried on with yarn—there are a number of commercial houſes in Brunſwick, which deal in nothing

thing elſe; and ſome of them ſend off above 1000 cwt. principally to England, by way of Hamburg. A good deal likewiſe goes to Weſtphalia: the manufactures of Eberfield, in particular, are ſupplied from Brunſwick. A ſmall quantity too is exported by way of Bremen to Spain and Portugal. The neighbouring towns, Hildeſheim and Wolfenbüttle, likewiſe carry on a conſiderable trade with yarn: but Brunſwick is the chief ſtaple-place for that article. There is hardly a village in the whole of the adjacent country without a dealer, who buys the yarn from the ſpinners, and ſells it again to the merchants in Brunſwick, and other towns. The price of this article is ſubject to great fluctuations, which frequently occaſions great diſtreſs among the poorer claſs of peaſants, who derive the chief part of their ſubſiſtence from what they earn by ſpinning flax. The merchants of Brunſwick and Hildeſheim likewiſe derive conſiderable profit from their dealings in linſeed, as all that is wanted for the ſupply of Lower Saxony paſſes through their hands. They import it chiefly into Lubeck, and a ſmall quantity into Bremen. The Riga linſeed is eſteemed the beſt; but when a ſufficient quantity cannot be obtained from that place, the deficiency is made up from Memel, Pernau, and Königſberg. Thoſe who ſpeculate much in this branch of trade are ſometimes ſubject to great loſſes from the fluctuation in the price, as the linſeed is purchaſed in autumn, and not ſold till the following ſpring. From ten to twelve thouſand tons of linſeed are annually imported.

The corn-trade, which was ſo briſk two years ago, has now almoſt entirely diſappeared. The dearth then exiſting in England filled the coffers of the Brunſwickers, who ſent large ſupplies to this country by way of Hamburg. But this branch of their trade cannot again riſe to ſuch importance, as, by the incorporation of Hildeſheim with the Pruſſian monarchy, they are ſhut out from the principal ſource of it.

The hops, which grow in the neighbourhood of Brunſwick, are of an excellent quality, and ſometimes bring in large profits to the planters and dealers, eſpecially when there is a ſcarcity of that article in England. In the years 1799 and 1800, in conſequence of the numerous orders from this country, the price ſuddenly roſe from twenty to eighty rix-dollars per cwt. But, in 1801, it again fell to ſixteen rix-dollars, as there was no demand for hops from abroad; but the planters having received intelligence of the almoſt total failure of the laſt year's crops in England, they again raiſed the price to ſeventy rix-dollars. Conſiderable quantities of hops are likewiſe ſent from Brunſwick to Bavaria, Swabia, and Franconia. The hop-trade is in the hands of a few long-eſtabliſhed houſes, the opulence of which ſufficiently proves, that the hop-plantations are as profitable to the Brunſwickers, as the vineyards to their neighbours on the Rhine and Moſelle.

But all theſe ſources of opulence muſt yield in importance to the ſuccory root. To this ſubſtitute for coffee, which was formerly held in little eſtimation, many of the firſt commercial houſes of Brunſwick owe their proſperity. Two ſorts are manufactured:—the firſt, being the cheapeſt, is merely called ſuccory-coffee. In preparing it, the roots are depurated from the groſſer particles of dirt, without, however, waſhing them; and then they are dried, roaſted, and ground into a powder. For making the ſecond ſort, which is called German-coffee, the beſt roots are ſelected and waſhed. The operation of drying and roaſting is likewiſe performed with more care, and the powder is ſprinkled with cinnamon-water. Both ſorts are ſold in parcels, containing one-fourth and one-eighth of a pound; there is, however, the greateſt demand for the cheapeſt ſort. Brunſwick carries on an extenſive trade with this production: the twenty manufactories, which are eſtabliſhed in the city and environs, can hardly ſupply enough for the orders that are daily arriving from every part of Germany. The manufactory of a M. Bleibtreu alone furniſhes above 30,000 cwt. every year; and the other manufactories in proportion. Many thouſand cwts. are ſent to Lubeck to be thence exported to Sweden and Ruſſia. In conſequence of the ſucceſs of the Brunſwickers, manufactories of ſuccory-root-coffee have been eſtabliſhed at other places, eſpecially at Magdeburg, in the Pruſſian dominions; but the preference is ſtill given to that made at Brunſwick.

Conſiderable quantities of hams, ſauſages, and other ſmoke-dried proviſions, are annually exported from Brunſwick. Hamburg and Bremen ſupply Brunſwick with moſt of the foreign commodities ſold there; and, during the laſt war, the greateſt part of the Engliſh goods intended for the countries bordering on the Rhine paſſed through the latter city; but, ſince the peace, this branch of trade is again returned to its uſual channel, through Holland, whence the goods are ſent at a ſmaller

ler expence, directly up the Rhine. The ſummer-fair is uſually attended by about five thouſand ſtrangers, buyers and ſellers, of whom nearly a thouſand are Jews from Poland and various parts of Germany.

For the Monthly Magazine.

CANTABRIGIANA.

NO. XXXVI.—TRANSLATION *of* QUEEN ELIZABETH'S LETTER, *extracted from ſome Papers in the Public Library, and copied into our laſt Number.*

"ELIZABETH, by the Grace of God, &c. to the Noble Virgin, endued with diſtinguiſhed virtue, Margaret Heyld, our moſt illuſtrious friend, greeting. The great fame which is ſpread about of your virtue and integrity, and alſo of your no common reſpect for us, occaſions, though we have not ſeen you with our eyes, that we treat with you, at this time, in a familiar manner by theſe letters; for the affair, concerning which we write, will not be more deſirable to us, than, as we hope, happy and auſpicious to you.

"We have, at this time ſent into Germany the bearer of theſe, Robert Colſhill, a gentleman diſtinguiſhed for his family, and alſo for the virtue and conſummate fortitude of his mind, a penſionary of our family, very dear to us, to tranſact buſineſs of ours of no light moment. He is ſo inflamed with the bent of your genius, with the celebrity of your morals, that there can be no ardour in love that he does not poſſeſs; which, indeed, we conjecture before-hand, has been long very well known to you by many tokens. We indeed are ſo favourably diſpoſed to his moſt honourable wiſhes, as very earneſtly to deſire that this affair may have a favourable iſſue, according to his prayers, and ſo much the rather becauſe we can have no doubt that the marriage will turn out fortunately and happily for the advantage of you both, and becauſe we entertain a hope that you will, ſome time or other, come into England, and pay us a viſit (which indeed we very much deſire.)

"What weight our recommendation may have with you, will reſt entirely in your own power. But, if we have any judgment, you will not be able, in chooſing a huſband, to do any thing more prudent, more uſeful in point of intereſt, or more calculated to advance your reputation, than to chooſe the man of our recommendation, all which we have good confidence in, and firmly promiſe to ourſelves.

"Laſtly, we teſtify, as much weight as you give to our recommendation in chooſing this huſband, ſo much of our favour will you add to yourſelf; and, for this your inclination of mind towards us, you ſhall always find us mindful and grateful. Health and happineſs to you. Given at Greenwich, May 18, 1576, in the eighth year of our reign."

The introduction of the above letter is in the ſtyle in which letters on public buſineſs are uſually written. I therefore aſked a friend to whom I read the letter, whether he did not think the language too official for the occaſion. He replied, if it was not too official, it muſt be allowed to be very officious.

XXXVII.—ARCHBISHOP PARKER'S LIBRARY.

Dr. Fuller, in his Hiſtory of Cambridge, ſtyles the collection of manuſcripts and books, left by Archbiſhop Parker to Bene't College, "The Sun of Engliſh Antiquity, before it was eclipſed by that of Sir Robert Cotton."

There is in this collection a letter from the Privy Council, ſignifying her Majeſty's pleaſure, that the Archbiſhop or his deputies ſhould be permitted to peruſe all the records belonging to the diſſolved monaſteries. This letter is dated Howard Place, July, 1568, printed and atteſted by I Incent, notary-public. There is alſo the ſame letter, probably the original, ſays Naſmith, but the ſignatures are all cut off. In Naſmith's excellent Catalogue this letter comes under the head CXIV. in a *Codex Chartaceus*, in folio, *cui Titulus, Epiſtolæ Principum.*

This moſt valuable collection forms the library of which we are now ſpeaking. Parker, previouſly to his being advanced to the ſee of Canterbury, had been Maſter of this College. The original letter of Henry VIII. recommending him to this office, is among the manuſcripts of the library.

XXXVIII.—DIFFICULTY *of acceſs to* PARKER'S LIBRARY.

The difficulty of acceſs to this library is in proportion to the value of the contents. It is ſubjected to the following regulations. Every fellow takes an oath, that he will not injure the books, and there is a limited time for conſulting them, viz. from eight to eleven o'clock in the morning during the winter, and from ſix to eleven, and from one to five, in the ſummer. No one is permitted to take any book out of the college: the maſter, however, may have three at once at his lodge, but no more; or the ſame number

may be taken to a fellow's apartments to be conſulted or copied. The maſters of Gonville and Caius College and Trinity-hall, make a yearly inſpection of the library, on the 6th of Auguſt, when they dine with the ſociety. The penalty for every leaf of a manuſcript that may be miſſing is four pence, for every ſheet two ſhillings. If any book or manuſcript ſhall be miſſing, the ſuperviſors may inflict what puniſhment they pleaſe, unleſs the book is reſtored within ſix weeks. But, if ſix manuſcripts in folio, eight in quarto, and twelve of a ſmaller ſize, are loſt, and not reſtored within ſix months, then the whole library, and the plate, which he left, are forfeited to Gonville and Caius College. In caſe the latter proves equally faulty, they go to Trinity Hall; and, if Trinity-hall ſhould be in default, both the plate and the library revert in the ſame order.

The monks ſometimes thought that the moſt effectual way to ſecure a curious book was, to deliver the thief over to the devil. After an inſcription in a manuſcript formerly belonging to a monaſtery, and now in this library, is the following malediction:—*Quem titulum quicunque fraudulenter deleverit, librumque ab eâdem eccleſiâ alienaverit, deleat eum Deus de Libro Vitæ, et anathemate feriatur.*—A *Fragmentum libri primi contra Symmachum* is accompanied with the following verſes:

Hunc quicunque librum Aedhelmo depreſſeris almo,
Damnatus ſemper maneas cum ſorte malorum;
Sit pietate Dei fine qui vel portet ab iſto
Cænobio librum Aedhelmo hunc vel vendere temptet.

The terms of the archbiſhop were more gentle, but yet perhaps unneceſſarily ſtrict. Theſe manuſcripts are of the eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, and ſixteenth centuries. Some are as old as the tenth, ninth and eighth. They relate to the writings of the fathers and ſchool-divinity, to civil and eccleſiaſtical matters, to the concerns of various religious houſes, of the univerſity, &c. Many of them are in the old Saxon character.

XXXIX.—ORIENTAL MANUSCRIPTS.

Independently of the great variety of Engliſh, and many Latin and Greek, manuſcripts, of which ſeveral of the latter were purchaſed at Dr. Aſkew's ſale, there are, in the public library, many Oriental manuſcripts. The following inſcription is written on the moſt beautiful of them:

"Præclarus iſte codex Perſicus codex auro contra æſtimandus eſt, tum propter argumenti præſtantiam, et nitidiſſimam, qua ſcriptus eſt, manum, tum propter picturarum, et ornamentorum compactioniſq: ſplendorem atque elegantiam.

"Eſt illi titulus, Agiajeb Elmakloucat, i. e. Mirabilia Rerum Creatarum. Author hujus operis eſt Zacharia Ben Mohammed Eleaſuini, ita dictus, quia natus erat in urbe Caſbin in Perſia. Quidam eum cognominant El Koufi, quia oriundus erat ex urbe Koufi in Arabia aut Chaldæa.

"Hic liber continet longiſſimam præfationem et duos tractatus, quorum prior complectitur res a nobis remotiſſimas, uti ſunt cœli, aſtra, meteora: Poſterior explicat illas, quæ nobis proximæ ſunt, veluti Terra, Aquæ, Metalla, Plantæ, Animalia, Volucres, Piſces, &c. Nec non de Scientiis occultis, de Teleſmatibus et cæteris Magiæ naturalis partibus.—SALOMON NEGRI."

Who Salomon Negri was I have not been able to diſcover; and, the date of the book being inaccurate, I have left it out. The Latin alſo is not quite accurate at the end. Sir William Jones, it ſeems, ſaid, that this volume was only a copy, the date of which was 1388. Dr. Harwood, the Anatomical Profeſſor, has, I underſtand, a Perſian manuſcript far more beautiful, and much more ancient, than this. There are alſo, in the library of Emanuel College, twenty different Eaſtern manuſcripts, in the Perſian, Arabic, and Turkiſh languages, of which there is a critical account in the hand-writing of Sir W. Jones. Among them is a poem of the celebrated poet Sadi, called the Gardens, in praiſe of which Sir W. Jones is very copious; a volume of Hafez's, the Perſian Anacreon; and a very beautiful Koran.

The Oriental manuſcripts in the public library were given by Dr. Lewis. This gentleman intended to have preſented them to Dr. Aſhton, at that time Maſter of Jeſus College; but he was adviſed by Dr. Aſhton himſelf to give them to the public library. A few, however, that were not ſo diſpoſed of, came at length to Dr. Aſhton, who preſented them to his own college, in the library of which they are now lodged.

XL.—TRANLATION *of the above* INSCRIPTION.

This diſtinguiſhed Perſian volume is to be prized more than gold, as well on account of the excellence of the arguments, and the very beautiful hand in which it is written, as of the ſplendour and elegance of

of the paintings, embelliſhments, and binding.

Its title is Agiajeb Elmakloucat, that is, The Wonders of the Creation. The author of this work is Zacharia Ben Mohammed Elcaſuini, ſo called becauſe he was born in the city of Caſbin, in Perſia: Some name him El Koufi, becauſe he ſprung from the city of Koufa, in Arabia or Chaldea.

This book contains a very long preface and two tracts, of which one embraces things the moſt remote from us, ſuch as the heavens, the ſtars, meteors; the latter explains thoſe which are neareſt to us, ſuch as the earth, waters, metals, plants, animals, birds, fiſhes, &c. It alſo treats of the occult ſciences, of taliſmans, and other parts of natural magic.

XLI.—DR. ANTHONY ASKEW.

The learned Dr. Anthony Aſkew, the phyſician, acquired great reputation at home and abroad, on account of his collection of Greek manuſcripts, which was more numerous and more valuable than that of any other private gentleman in England. His collection alſo of printed Greek books, when ſold, was allowed to conſiſt of a greater number of ſcarce and valuable editions of the claſſics, than had ever before been expoſed to ſale in this country.

The manuſcripts Dr. Aſkew purchaſed at a conſiderable expence in the Eaſt, and brought them with him into England. When abroad, Dr. Aſkew kept an Album, which, among other teſtimonies to his merit from diſtinguiſhed foreigners, contains a few compliments and epigrams, addreſſed to him by modern Greeks. To one of theſe is prefixed the following inſcription—Προς τον εκλαμπροτατον, και ενδοξοτατον και σοφωτατον Αρχοντα Βρεταννων, Κυριον Κυριων, Αντωνιον Ασχιον. The Engliſh name is not properly thrown into Greek; but paſſing that, I quote the inſcription to ſhew what a wretched ſtate of ſlavery is betrayed in the very language of a people once diſtinguiſhed above all the nations of the world for their love of liberty and literature; for the perſon who wrote this inſcription and epigram was an Athenian, moſt probably one of the beſt ſcholars then in Athens. Dr. Aſkew's ALBUM is among the manuſcripts of Emanuel College.

XLII.—MR. CLARKE *and* MR. CRIPPS *of* JESUS COLLEGE.

Mr. Clarke and Mr. Cripps, of Jeſus College, who have done themſelves and their country ſo much honour, by their zeal and perſeverance in reſearch, during their very extenſive travels, have brought home a greater variety of natural and literary curioſities, minerals, plants, pictures, buſts, manuſcripts, &c. than was ever, as is ſuppoſed, brought by any individual into England before. Their collection of Greek manuſcripts is ſaid to be more valuable than any brought from the Eaſt ſince the time of Dr. Aſkew.

Great is the pleaſure commonly experienced by travellers from the ſame countries when accidentally meeting in very remote regions; nor could it have been a leſs pleaſurable feeling to theſe gentlemen to have paid a laſt tribute of reſpect to departed merit. When Mr. Clarke and Mr. Cripps were at Athens, they heaved the ſigh of ſympathy at the grave of Mr. Tweddle, and placed over it an ancient ſtone, with a ſuitable teſtimony to his worth. Mr. Tweddle was fellow of Trinity College, a young man, not more diſtinguiſhed for his talents and learning, than for his love of virtue and liberty. He went abroad, prompted by the ſame ſpirit of literary inquiry as the above gentlemen, and from the proofs of ability and attainments left behind him in the univerſity, great expectations were formed of his reſearches, and his arrival was looked forward to with great anxiety by his friends: but he fell a martyr to his purſuits at Athens. Mr. Tweddle, before he left England, publiſhed his PROLUSIONES JUVENILES, *Præmiis Academicis dignatæ*, being thirteen in number. This volume is as much diſtinguiſhed by a liberality of ſentiment, as by a claſſical elegance of compoſition, and afforded a well-grounded expectation that the author would arrive at great diſtinction in the literary world.

Among the manuſcripts brought over by Mr. Clarke and Mr. Cripps, is one of the greater part of Plato's works. It is more than 900 years old, and throws light on ſome parts of Plato, deemed hitherto unintelligible.

XLIII.—OLD PRINTED BOOKS.

One of the *oldeſt* printed books in the univerſity is in Emanuel College library, which contains one of the beſt collections of printed books at Cambridge. This is a copy of Tully's Offices, printed at Mentz, by Fuſt or Fauſt, anno 1465—*arte quadam perpulchra*, as the printer expreſſes it. There is another copy of the ſame book, by the ſame printer, in the public library, an. 1466; both of them

reſemble the written books of thoſe times. There are alſo in the public library two volumes printed a very few years after the preceding; and it is ſurpriſing to obſerve how nearly they approach to the elegance of modern printing; ſo that the art of printing, that moſt invaluable invention, muſt have arrived at perfection almoſt at once. But the oldeſt printed book of all at Cambridge is the CATHOLICON, printed anno 1460.

The moſt *curious* printed book is perhaps the *Chronicon Chronicorum* of Hartman Schedel, printed at Nuremburg, anno 1493. Of this there are four copies at leaſt at Cambridge. Two of theſe are in the public library, one in St. John's, but the moſt remarkable belongs to Trinity College. There are various paintings in it, and in folio CLXXXIII. are repreſentations of the emperors, ſeven electors, princes, and counts of the German empire, with their arms painted. At folio CCLXI. is a monſtrous picture of Antichriſt, with ſeven heads, and almoſt as many colours, with an inſcription in manuſcript on the pedeſtal. In folio CCLXII. is another picture of Antichriſt, with the following lines on the oppoſite page:

Judicabit judices Judex generalis,
Nec nihil proderit dignitas papalis,
Sive ſit epiſcopus ſive cardinalis,
Reus condemnabitur, nec dicetur qualis:
Nec nihil proderit quicquam allegare,
Neque excipere neque replicare,
Nec ad apoſtolicam ſedem appellare,
Reus condemnabitur, nec dicetur quare.
Cogitate miſeri qui et quales eſtis,
Quid in hoc judicio dicere poteſtis,
Idem erit Dominus, Judex, Actor, Teſtis.

In the Memoirs of Baker by Maſters may be ſeen a more complete account of this book. Mr. Maſters himſelf alſo had a copy of it.

XLIV.—DR. RANDALL'S MUSIC *to the* ODE *on the* INSTALLATION *of the* DUKE *of* GRAFTON.

Gray's Ode on the Inſtallation of the Duke of Grafton poſſeſſes great poetical beauties, and would have been more admired had it not been ſurpaſſed by his two maſter pieces, the Bard, and the Progreſs of Poetry. It was ſet to muſic by Dr. Randall, Profeſſor of Muſic at the time, and a very ſkilful organiſt. The Doctor, while compoſing it, regularly attended Gray for three months. Gray himſelf poſſeſſed a very accurate taſte in muſic, had a very high opinion of muſical expreſſion, and weighed every note of the compoſition with the moſt critical exactneſs, that it might forcibly expreſs his language and ſentiments. Gray, having formed his taſte after the Italian ſchool, was no friend to the *noiſe* of ſome great compoſers. The muſic therefore is formed rather on the Italian taſte; but when the Doctor came to the chorus, Gray exclaimed—"I have now done.—Make as much noiſe as you pleaſe."

The ſcore of this muſic in manuſcript is ſtill poſſeſſed by the Doctor's ſon, Mr. Edw. Randall, who reſides in the town; and it is wiſhed and expected that it will ſtill be publiſhed, it having been ſuggeſted to him, that it would doubtleſs prove highly acceptable to perſons of taſte and lovers of harmony. A ſacrifice ought to be offered to the Muſes for delaying the publication ſo long:

For they are ladies of the ſweeteſt nature;
But, if neglected, will become indignant.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I Am ſenſible that an apology is neceſſary for obtruding on you and on your readers a ſubject, which may appear, on firſt view, to have little claim to general attention. If the rights and privileges of an individual were alone involved on this occaſion, I ſhould not have requeſted a place in your Magazine for the following ſtatement. But it is ſurely a matter of general concern that the appropriation of inventions and improvements ſhould be dealt with ſtrict juſtice to their authors: for the proſpect of this diſtribution of "honour where it is due" is one of the moſt animating principles of action; and the extinction of this motive would certainly follow an indifference on the part of the public to the claims of inventors.

More than fifteen years ago, during the delivery of a courſe of chemical lectures by my father, in this town, he had occaſion to notice a quality of the acetic acid, or radical vinegar, which had not, to his knowledge, been before obſerved; viz. its property of diſſolving camphire, and various eſſential oils. The compound was found to poſſeſs a moſt agreeable and pungent odour; and, as the *Vinaigre des quatres Voleurs* had gained much reputation in preventing infection, it occurred to him that the newly diſcovered ſolution would have ſtill more powerful effects, in conſequence of its high ſtate of concentration. A bottle of this preparation he gave to a late active magiſtrate and philanthropiſt (T. B. Bayley, Eſq. F. R. S.) who, in the courſe of an unwearied and undaunted exerciſe of his public function,

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was frequently expoſed to the dangers of foul and infected air. Mr. Bayley was highly gratified with its effects, and not only made conſtant uſe of the aromatic vinegar on the bench, and on his viſits to the priſon, but introduced it to the adoption of ſeveral of the judges and principal gentlemen at the bar. He alſo firſt ſuggeſted to my father the propriety of benefiting by his diſcovery, and was the medium of a connection with Mr. Bayley, perfumer, in Cockſpur-ſtreet, London, which has continued to the preſent day.

The aromatic vinegar, like every article in general demand, has been a frequent ſubject of imitation; but it is not of this that I complain: for, in conſequence of unremitting attention, our preparation has maintained over all others a decided ſuperiority, both of quality, and extent of ſale. The occaſion of this appeal to your readers is, that one of theſe imitations has been lately ſanctioned by the name of a reſpectable phyſician, who, though not expreſsly, yet by implication, has beſtowed on another the credit of that invention, which in juſtice is due to my father. (See an advertiſement in the public papers from a druggiſt in London, containing a letter from Dr. Trotter, Phyſician to his Majeſty's Fleet).

From the recommendatory letter of Dr. Trotter, it is evident that he was ignorant of any prior claim; and he was, therefore, made acquainted by my father, in the moſt reſpectful terms, with the facts which have been already laid before you. To this letter, the Doctor has made no reply; though he declared verbally to a medical gentleman, that my father's preparation had never happened to fall in his way; but that, if it had, he ſhould, with equal readineſs, have given teſtimony in its favour. The advertiſement, however, continues to be regularly inſerted; and I therefore deem it expedient to appeal thus publicly againſt ſuch a proceeding, eſpecially in behalf of a man who has imitated the original only in copying, with unbluſhing effrontery, an advertiſement drawn up by myſelf.

I believe there are few of your readers, who will not decide, that the ordinary forms of civility required Dr. Trotter to have taken further notice of the letter which was addreſſed to him; that ſuch an attention ought to have been paid to one of the oldeſt practitioners of medicine in this country; and that more reſpect was due to a man (whom, I truſt, it is not unbecoming in me to characterize in terms already publicly applied to him, *a viris laudatis**) "reſpectable in ſcience and in literature," and "diſtinguiſhed by ingenuity, honour, and the ſtricteſt integrity."

Mancheſter, *March* 13, 1803.

Your's, &c.
WM. HENRY.

* Dr. Aikin and Dr. Percival.

MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

ACCOUNT *of* *MARY ELIZABETH JOLY, *a celebrated* ACTRESS, *belonging to the* FRENCH-THEATRE.

MARY ELIZABETH JOLY was born at Verſailles, in 1761; ſhe cultivated the dramatic art from her earlieſt youth. At nine years of age ſhe diſtinguiſhed herſelf in the ballets, and acted the parts of children, on the boards of the theatre called the French Comedy. From the firſt moment of her appearance, her ſingular qualifications attracted the attention of the moſt celebrated performers of that day. Both Preville and his wife were anxious to cultivate the talents of a young female, who diſplayed an early promiſe of excellence; and ſhe already evinced ſuch a delicate taſte, that Lekain often aſked her with the moſt earneſt ſolicitude, whether he had played his part with propriety?* When ſhe replied "Yes Papa!" this celebrated actor appeared more content with himſelf than before; he always liſtened with attention to her little obſervations, and even acknowledged that he had profited by them.

After having acted a variety of different parts, during two years, at Verſailles, in 1781, ſhe appeared at the French Theatre in Paris, in the character of an *Abigail*. A diſtinct voice, a correct ſtyle of acting, and an uncommon ſhare of intelligence, enſured her ſucceſs, from the commencement of her career; ſhe diſtinguiſhed herſelf in a particular manner, by a kind of natural ſimplicity. This fortunate preſent, the germ of which exiſts an-

* Eloge de la citoyenne Joly, actrice du Théatre Français, prononcé au Lycée Republican, par le C. Sylveſtre.

* "Eh bien, ma petite Joly, ai-je bien joué mon rôle aujour d'hui?"

terior

terior to ſtudy, is the talent that deſerves to be moſt envied by the comedian; it is this, that affords the facility of repreſenting, without caricaturing, the true character in even the moſt oppoſite parts: taſte, the command of limbs and features, added to the advantages of ſtudy, may afterwards impreſs any particular part; but it is the intellectual qualities that afford the means of ſhining in all. It was thus that Joly played by turns the Dorinna of the Tartuffe, and Nanine; Finette in the *Diſſipateur*, and Agnes in *l'Ecole des Femmes, ou la Femme juge & partie*, and Orphiſe in *la Coquette corrigée*; in ſhort, ſhe appeared with great ſucceſs, in the difficult character of *Conſtance*, in *Ines*, and all Paris has ſeen her with aſtoniſhment in the part of *Athalie*, being captivated at her manner of exhibiting the great beauties of the queen's dream.

But it was in the character of a *waiting-woman* in particular, that ſhe diſtinguiſhed her talents; and all the lovers of genuine comedy confeſſed, that ſince the time of Mademoiſelle d'Angeville, no one was to be compared with her.

To the advantages derived from nature were added, the moſt profound attention to the ſtudy of her part. She did not even diſdain the advantages to be reaped from tradition, and being poſſeſſed of grace, gaiety, and a perfect knowledge of the meaning of the author, ſhe was inimitable in the comedies of Moliere, equalling, nay often ſurpaſſing, Mademoiſelle d'Angeville her model; and it is difficult to ſuppoſe, that ſhe can ever be excelled in thoſe characters which ſhe herſelf may be ſaid to have *created*, ſuch as that of the Engliſhwoman in the *Deux Poſtes*. So great indeed was her reputation, for knowledge, and critical correctneſs in her art, that when *Cailhava* compoſed his treatiſe on comedy*, he viſited her frequently, and rarely left her apartment, without treaſuring up ſome of her obſervations.

Joly, to an uncommon degree of vivacity, united a mind, at once gentle, beneficent, and amiable. She was fond of the contemplation of nature, and loved J. J. Rouſſeau with that paſſionate attachment, which demonſtrated the exquiſite ſenſibility of her heart. She viſited his tomb at Ermenonville, and, in a tranſport of admiration for this philoſopher, ſhe placed the firſt civic wreath on his monument; it was a garland of oak, carved in bronze, with the following ſimple inſcription:

THIS CROWN WAS PRESENTED
IN 1788,
TO THE MANES OF
J. J. ROUSSEAU
BY MARY JOLY, A WIFE AND A
MOTHER*.

This charming woman was not exempt at times from chagrin and misfortune; for jealouſy and the cabals of a theatre often diſturbed her tranquillity. In addition to theſe, ſhe was impriſoned during the period of terror, along with the other performers belonging to the *Comedie Françaiſe*; her health, which was before extremely delicate, became affected by this rigorous treatment, and ſhe was attacked with a pulmonary diſeaſe, that conducted her to the very brink of the grave.

She however appeared afterwards at the new theatre of the Odeon, where her talents, of which the ſpectators were afraid of being deprived, received a new tribute of applauſe. At length, finding her end approaching, ſhe dedicated all her hours to the inſtruction of her two daughters; and when the public beheld her for the laſt time in the character of the *Fairy*, in the Oracle, the elder of them appeared in *Lucinde*. On this occaſion, ſhe appeared leſs deſirous to maintain her own reputation, than to procure attention to her child; and this beſt of mothers was ſo overpowered by her feelings, that the progreſs of her malady increaſed daily, and death ſnatched her away from her friends, her family, and the public, at the age of thirty-ſeven.

So gentle and amiable was her character, that, during a marriage of twenty years duration, ſhe was never known to have oppoſed her own will to that of her huſband; and ſhe ſeemed to place the whole of her felicity in that of thoſe around her.

Her corpſe was carried to Poligny, in the department of Calvados, and was interred in a ſpot which ſhe was exceedingly attached to. The neighbouring inhabitants repaired in crowds to the funeral of their friend: her tomb was dug out of the rock on the ſide of a ſteep mountain, to which they have given the name of *Mont-Joly*; the proceſſion was numerous, and the municipal officers thought proper by their attendance to give it the appearance of a public funeral.

Of the five children of Mary Elizabeth Joly, one, only ten months old, was carried

* "Art de la Comedie."

ried in the arms of the nurſe, while each of the other four, to whom their deceaſed parent had at once acted the part of a mother, a preceptreſs, and a friend, held a corner of the pall.

Millot, a female artiſt, has executed a fine burſt of Joly, after a maſk modelled on her face, a few minutes ſubſequent to her death; and it is allowed to exhibit an admirable reſemblance. She is repreſented in the *coſtume* of *Nicole*, in the *Femmes Savantes*.

The celebrated French poet, Lebrun, has written the two following lines for the baſe, which allude to her early death, and the circumſtance of ceaſing to exiſt, while yet in the full exerciſe of all her talents:

"Eteinte dans ſa fleur cette actrice accomplie,
Pour la premiere fois a fait pleurer Thalie!"

ANECDOTES *of the preſent* EMPEROR *of* RUSSIA, ALEXANDER I.

JUSTICE and clemency are in all caſes the faireſt and firmeſt pillars of the throne; and the prince, who, like Alexander the Firſt, acts uniformly upon this principle, may reſt ſecurely upon the affections of his people. The ſhort period of his adminiſtration has been diſtinguiſhed already by the nobleſt actions; as a proof of which we have only to peruſe his excellent edicts, which are ſo full of humanity, affability, clemency, and juſtice; and eſpecially his ordinance by which he has granted an unlimited freedom from informers and ſpies. He wiſhes his people to be informed and enlightened, and hates, therefore, every ſpecies of controul. He is perſuaded indeed that a ſupreme governor is as neceſſary to an enlightened nation, as it is to a people in ignorance and error; but he knows that the former will venerate its ſovereign with a thouſand times more affection than the latter. He knows that the beſt adminiſtration of a ſtate, can only advance in a parallel direction with the beſt progreſs of ſound reaſon. Let his imperial letter be attentively peruſed, which he lately wrote to one of his grandees, and which is one of the faireſt jewels of his crown. In what humane and paternal language does he there expreſs himſelf on the degradation and ſlaviſh miſery under which the Ruſſian peaſantry for the moſt part groan. He deteſts the idea of human creatures being bought and ſold in the manner of cattle; and is engaged ſeriouſly in making ſuch arrangements as may ſet bounds to ſuch abuſes for the future. To himſelf, beſides the occupation of government, he allows ſo few pleaſures or amuſements, that the Emperor might be taken for a private perſon. Of the ſimpleſt appearance, and generally clad in the ſtricteſt ſtyle of military uniform, he is ſeen almoſt every day on the parade, and receives the petitions of ſupplians himſelf, or gives orders to his adjutant for that purpoſe. With the greateſt affability, and a pleaſing ſmile, he ſalutes every one that comes in his way, and gives audience to each of them himſelf. He then takes an airing on horſeback, attended only by a ſingle ſervant; and when he meets with any of thoſe perſons whom he formerly knew when Grand Duke, he enters immediately into familiar converſation, and talks of paſt circumſtances in the moſt engaging manner. Even thoſe who are entire ſtrangers to him, however diſagreeable their ſubjects of converſation, and at times highly improper and impertinent, are frequently heard by him with the utmoſt compoſure, of which the two following are ſtriking examples.

A young woman, of German extraction, waited once for the Emperor on the ſtairs, by which he was accuſtomed to go down to the parade. When the monarch appeared, ſhe met him on the ſteps with theſe words in her mouth—"Pleaſe your Majeſty, I have ſomething to ſay to you." "What is it?" demanded the Emperor, and remained ſtanding with all his attendants. "I wiſh to be married; but I have no fortune; if you would graciouſly give me a dowry—" "Ah, my girl, (anſwered the Monarch) were I to give dowries to all the young women in Peterſburgh, where do you think I ſhould find money?" The girl, however, by his order, received a preſent of fifty roubles.

On another occaſion, at the very moment when the Emperor had given the word of command, and the guard on the parade was juſt on the point of paying him the uſual military honours, a fellow approached him with ragged garments, with his hair in diſorder, and a look of wildneſs, and gave him a ſlap on the ſhoulder. The Monarch, who was ſtanding at that time with his face oppoſite to the military front, turned round immediately, and, beholding the ragamuffin, ſtarted at the ſight, and then aſked him, with a look of aſtoniſhment, what he wanted. "I have ſomething to ſay to you, Alexander Paulowitz," anſwered the ſtranger, in the Ruſſian language. "Say

on

on then," ſaid the Emperor, with a ſmile of encouragement, and laying his hands upon the vagabond's ſhoulders. A long ſolemn pauſe followed; the military guard ſtood ſtill; and nobody ventured by word or motion to diſturb the Emperor in this ſingular interview. The Grand Duke Conſtantine alone, whoſe attention had been excited by this unuſual ſtoppage, advanced ſomewhat nearer to his brother. The ſtranger now related, that he had been a captain in the Ruſſian ſervice, and had been preſent at the campaigns both in Italy and Switzerland; but that he had been perſecuted by his commanding officer, and ſo miſrepreſented to Suwarrow, that the latter had turned him out of the army. Without money and without friends, in a foreign country, he had afterwards ſerved as a private ſoldier in the Ruſſian army; and being much wounded and mangled at Zurich (and he here pulled his rags aſunder, and ſhowed ſeveral gun-ſhot wounds) he had cloſed his campaign in a French priſon. He had now begged all the way to Peterſburgh, to apply to the Emperor himſelf for juſtice, and to beg him to inquire into the reaſon of ſuch a ſhameful degradation from his poſt. The Emperor heard him to the end with patience; and then aſked, in a ſignificant tone, "if there was no exaggeration in the ſtory he had told?" "Let me die under the knout, (ſaid the officer) if I ſhall be found to have uttered one word of falſhood!" The Emperor then beckoned to his brother, and charged him to conduct the ſtranger to the palace, while he turned about to the expecting crowd. The commanding officer, who had behaved ſo ſhamefully, though of a good family, and a prince in rank, was reprimanded very ſeverely; while the brave warrior, whom he had unjuſtly perſecuted, was reinſtated in his former poſt, and had beſides a conſiderable preſent from the Emperor.

Every thing that ſavours of harſhneſs or cruelty is abhorrent to the temper of this amiable Monarch: as an evidence of which we need only mention the well-known ſtory of the torture inflicted on a poor Ruſſian, who had fallen under the ſuſpicion of having wilfully ſet fire to buildings. No ſooner was the good-natured Emperor informed, that this poor wretch had, upon mere ſuſpicion, been put to the rack in the moſt inhuman manner; that he had given up the ghoſt in the midſt of torments, and aſſerted his innocence with his laſt breath, than he ſent immediately an officer to Caſan, in order to inveſtigate the matter to the bottom; and publiſhed at the ſame time that remarkable edict, in conſequence of which the term torture is for ever blotted out from the legal language of Ruſſia.

PIECES OF NEGLECTED BIOGRAPHY.

MR. JEREMIAH JONES, the learned author of "A New and Full Method of Settling the Canonical Authority of the New Teſtament," firſt publiſhed in 1726-7, received his academical learning under his uncle, the Rev. Samuel Jones firſt of Glouceſter, then of Tewkſbury, the tutor of Chandler, Butler and Secker. He was fellow-ſtudent with the latter, in the year 1711, and was a diſtinguiſhed ſcholar, when he entered upon academical ſtudies. It is apprehended, that he was a native of the North of England, and that his father was a gentleman in affluent circumſtances. There was with him, at the above ſeminary, a younger brother, a youth of quick parts, who afterwards ſettled as a Diſſenting miniſter at Mancheſter. Mr. Jones, ſoon after he had finiſhed his courſe of preparatory ſtudies, became the miniſter of the congregation of Proteſtant Diſſenters, who aſſembled for worſhip in Foreſt Green, Avening, Glouceſterſhire, and reſided at Nailſworth, where he alſo kept an academy. He had the character of being an eminent linguiſt. He was popular, as a preacher; for the place of worſhip was conſiderably enlarged in his time. His diſcourſes, yet, met with the approbation of the more judicious, for his ſalary amounted to one hundred pounds, per annum, and the whole ſubſcription came from perſons of ſuperior rank in life. Though a deep ſcholar and hard ſtudent, he was not a man of ſevere manners; but of an open and ſocial diſpoſition, and one of a bowling-party at a place, ſtill called the Lodge, on Hampton Common, at which healthy exerciſe he relaxed from his ſtudies, and by his preſence and influence, preſerved decorum in the company. His character ſecured him the marked reſpect of a neighbouring clergyman. His anxiety to fulfil an engagement, which he had made, to perform ſome miniſterial ſervice at a place on the other ſide of the Severn, haſtened his death. It eſcaped his recollection, till the time drew near; to prevent diſappointment, he made ſo much ſpeed, that his tender conſtitution was injured by it, and a complaint contracted, from which he never recovered. He died in 1724, aged 31.

Mr. Jones's firſt publication was "A Vindication of the former part of Saint Matthew's

Matthew's Goſpel, from Mr. Whiſton's Charge of Diſlocations, or an Attempt to prove that our preſent Greek Copies of that Goſpel are in the ſame order, wherein they were originally written by that Evangeliſt; in which are contained, many Things relating to the Harmony and Hiſtory of the Four Goſpels, 1719." This work, ſays Dr. Harwood, is very valuable; it abounds with ingenious remarks, and diſplays the critical acumen of the author. He prepared for the preſs before his death another excellent performance intitled "A New and Full Method of Settling the Canonical Authority of the New Teſtament," which was publiſhed in 1726, in two volumes, 8vo. They were followed by a third volume. In drawing up theſe works, he took care, it ſeems, to conſult and examine the originals, inſtead of ſatisfying himſelf with the quotations of other learned men. They remain, as monuments of his learning, ingenuity, and indefatigable induſtry; and would have done credit, it has been obſerved, to the aſſiduity and ability of a literary man of ſixty. They were become very ſcarce and bore a high price, when, with the liberality and zeal which reflects honour on them, the conductors of the Clarendon Preſs lately re-publiſhed them at Oxford. Mr. Jones, obſerves a judicious, learned, and candid author of of the preſent day*, has brought together with uncommon diligence and judgment the external evidence for the authenticity and genuineneſs of the canonical books; and he has, with equal ability and fairneſs, ſtated his reaſons for deciding againſt the authority of the apocryphal. In the proſecution of this important deſign, he has not only quoted, but tranſlated, the greater part of the contents of Fabricius's two firſt volumes. Mr. Jones intended another and diſtinct volume on the Apoſtolical fathers.

Mr. John Eames is a character, to which due and full reſpect has not been paid in ſeaſon, as only a ſlight and incidental mention has been made of him, and that not till lately, in the biography of other characters†. He was a native of London, and received his claſſical learning at Merchant-taylor's ſchool. He afterwards purſued a courſe of academical ſtudies, with a view to the Chriſtian miniſtry; yet he never preached but one ſermon, when he was ſo exceedingly agitated and confuſed that he was ſcarcely able to proceed. There was alſo, unhappily, a great defect in his organs of ſpeech, and his pronunciation was exceedingly harſh, uncouth and diſagreeable. Theſe circumſtances, diſcouraged him from renewing the attempt, ſo that, quitting the pulpit entirely, he devoted himſelf to the inſtruction of young men, whoſe education for the pulpit, among Proteſtant Diſſenters, was patronized and aſſiſted by the Independent Fund. His department included the languages, mathematics, moral and natural philoſophy. On the death of Dr. Ridgely, who filled the divinity chair in the ſame ſeminary, he was prevailed upon to add to his courſe on thoſe ſubjects, lectures in divinity, and to teach the Oriental languages, aſſiſted in the other branches by a learned colleague, Mr. Deniſham. Mr. Eames was deemed remarkable, as a man of extenſive learning, and a univerſal ſcholar. Dr. Watts once ſaid to one of his pupils, Mr. Angus: "Your tutor is the moſt learned man I ever knew." He excelled, particularly, in claſſical literature, and in a profound knowledge of mathematics, and natural-philoſophy. His ſcientific learning procured him the acquaintance, eſteem, and friendſhip of Sir Iſaac Newton, to whom he was, on ſome occaſions, ſingularly uſeful; and who introduced him to the Royal Society; of which he became a member, and was employed by it, in conjunction with another gentleman, to prepare and publiſh an abridgement of their Tranſactions. With all theſe qualifications, Mr. Eames was remarkable for a diffidence and baſhfulneſs, which greatly over-ſhadowed and concealed his great talents. "He was modeſt," ſaid Mr. Angus, "to a fault." The writer of this has authority for adding, that he was candid and liberal, and a friend to religious inquiry; but through the timidity and modeſty of his temper, he was expoſed to the inſolence of bigotry, and ſuffered oppoſition and uneaſineſs from thoſe who had not the generoſity to pay a due deference and reſpect to his abilities and learning. Among thoſe who were formed under him for the ſtations, which they afterwards filled with reputation and honour, were Dr. Furneaux, Dr. Price, and Dr. Savage. This latter gentleman adopted ſome of his tutor's lectures, in his own courſe of academical inſtruc-

* Maltby's ingenious and valuable "Illuſtrations of the Truth of the Chriſtian Religion." p. 37.

† Biographia Britannica, Article Amory; Memoirs of Dr. Savage, prefixed to his Poſthumous Sermons. Dr. Gibbon's Memoirs of Dr. Watts, and Mr. Chaplin's Funeral Sermon for the Rev. John Angus.

inſtructions; particularly thoſe on conic-ſections, and a ſmall ſyſtem of ethics, drawn up in Latin, and he always ſpoke of Mr. Eames with high reſpect and *con amore*. Mr. afterwards the eminent Archbiſhop, Secker received part of his academical education under this learned man, and by him, on diſcovering a diſpoſition for a freedom of thinking, which would have had an unfavourable aſpect on his acceptableneſs as a miniſter among the Diſſenters of that day, was adviſed to lay aſide his deſign of appearing in that character, and to direct his attention to the ſtudy of phyſic. Mr. Eames died ſuddenly, June 29, 1744. "What a change," ſaid Dr. Watts, who dedicated to him his Treatiſe on Geography and Aſtronomy, "did Mr. Eames experience! but a few hours between his lecturing to his pupils, and his hearing the lectures of angels."

J. T.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

The WANDERER'S RETURN, *By* MISS LAURA SOPHIA TEMPLE, AUTHOR *of* HOPE'S INVITATION.—*See Monthly Mag. March*, 1803.

NOW died the night-breeze on the winding ſhore,
And Folly's babbling voice was heard no more;
Calm was the hour, all nature ſeem'd to ſleep,
And ſilence liſten'd on the placid deep;
Save that, at times, a ſoft melodious ſtrain
Now wildly ſwell'd—now gently ſunk again:
In rich vibrations, eloquently clear,
The melting cadence ſtole upon the ear.
One lonely Wand'rer heard the plaintive ſong,
As quick ſhe paſs'd with frantic ſteps along.
She ſtarted, ſtopp'd, then wildly wav'd her hand!
And theſe ſad words were borne along the ſtrand:—
"Sweet ſounds! again ye tremble on my ſoul,
And bid impetuous tides of paſſion roll.
Ah! not as once I greet ye, dulcet notes!
In vain to me your ſoft enchantment floats!
In vain the eye of Morn its brightneſs lends,
In vain the Eve its frolic zephyr ſends:—
For me, whom fate of ev'ry joy beguiles,
No muſic warbles, and no beauty ſmiles.
Oh! ſcenes of grandeur! Nature's proudeſt boaſt!
Dear well-known features of fair Devon's coaſt!
Still do your mantling graces charm the eye,
Soft do your ſwelling gales with fragrance ſigh;
Riſe ſtill your awful cliffs, whoſe rugged ſides
Mock the vain fury of the daſhing tides;
While day's gay ſov'reign, e'er he takes his flight,
Darts o'er their brows a ſtream of orange light.
Swift do the ſilv'ry ſails at diſtance dance
On the clear boſom of the blue expanſe;
And ſtill the hov'ring ſea-gull, perch'd on high,
Gives to the wanton gale its mournful cry.
Ah! thus it was that Beauty's ſmiling ray
Spread its fair luſtre o'er the face of day;
When rich in youth, and Hope's exhauſtleſs ſtore,
Theſe eyes firſt hail'd thee, dear romantic ſhore.
Oh golden moments! let my mind retrace
The ſoft expanſion of each blooming grace;
Smile, lovely Friendſhip, on my raptur'd ſoul!
Still ſcenes of happineſs ſerenely roll!
Viſions of brightneſs, glad my eager eyes!
Dear well-known lovely forms, ariſe! ariſe!
But, no: it muſt not be! Soon Reaſon ſtarts,
And Fancy's fond illuſive dream departs.
Far diſtant are the beauteous ſhadows flown;
Wildly I gaze!—and find myſelf alone—
Alone! oh word of horrors! chilling ſound!
That quickly ſpreads Fate's blackeſt ſhades around,
That furniſhes Reflection's bitter food,
And bids me view the mind's drear ſolitude;
Tells me that Joy's warm ſuns have paſs'd away;
That Love has ſhot its laſt expiring ray.
Yes, its ſoft orb has ſunk! quench'd is its light!
In the dark chaos of eternal night!
Friendleſs I roam, no ſmiles my preſence greet;
No voice I hear—no kindling glance I meet.
Oh vaniſh'd ſmiles that mad'ning thought recalls!
Heart-thrilling voice on mem'ry's ear that falls!
Beloved eyes! ſwift meſſengers of mind,
That once ſo ſweetly beam'd on all mankind!
Where are ye fled? Alas! your light has fail'd!
Death's ſhadowy wing your luſt'rous morn has veil'd:
Mute is the voice, and cold the roſy lips,
And I am left to view the dark eclipſe.
Why doſt thou mock me, then, enchanted ground?
Why bloom the ſweets of fairy-land around?

Such ſcenes may pleaſe the happy and the gay;
But can their charms illume my cloudy day?
Ah! no; nor groves, nor laughing flow'rs ſuffice,
Nor ſounds melodious, nor reſplendent ſkies.
Each object ſpeaks of bliſs that would not laſt;
Each ſeems the faithful mirror of the paſt.
Let me then fly the haunts where ſun-beams play,
Where muſic's notes along the vale decay;
To trackleſs wilds, far diſtant, let me haſte,
And roam—a Wand'rer on the world's wide waſte."

THE MADAGASCAR MOTHER. *By* FANNY HOLCROFT.

The following is not a European Fiction; it is a real Madagaſcar Song, brought from that Iſland by the Chevalier de Porni; a proſe Tranſlation of which may be ſeen in Vol. I. P. 551. of Varieties of Literature.

WHY ſhrink'ſt thou, weak girl? Why this coward deſpair?
Thy tears and thy ſtruggles are vain:
Oppoſe me no more; of my curſes beware!
Thy terrors and grief I diſdain.

The mother was dragging her daughter away
To the white man, alas! to be ſold.
"Oh ſpare me! (ſhe cried) ſure thou would'ſt not betray
The child of thy boſom for gold?

The pledge of thy love; I firſt taught thee to know
A mother's affection and fears.
What crime has deſerv'd thou ſhou'd'ſt only beſtow
Diſhonour and bondage and tears?

I tenderly ſoothe every ſorrow and care;
To eaſe thee, unwearied I toil;
The fiſh of the ſtream by my wiles I enſnare;
The meads of their flowers deſpoil.

From the wintry blaſt I have ſhelter'd thy head;
Oft borne thee with zeal to the ſhade;
Thy ſlumbers have watch'd on the ſoft leafy bed;
The moſqueto oft chas'd from the glade.

Who'll cheriſh thy age, when from thee I am torne?
Gold ne'er buys affection like mine!
Thou'lt bow to the earth, while deſpairing I mourn,
Not my ſorrows or hardſhips, but thine.

Then ſell me not; ſave me from anguiſh and ſhame!
No child thou haſt, mother, but me!
Oh! do not too raſhly abjure the dear claim;
My boſom moſt trembles for thee."

In vain ſhe implor'd—wretched maid! ſhe was ſold;
To the ſhip, chain'd and frantic convey'd;
Her parent and country ne'er more to behold,
By a mercileſs mother betray'd.

A MOON-LIGHT WALK.

ALLURED by Cynthia's ſilver ray,
With wandering ſteps alone I ſtray,
Where ſolemn ſilence unmoleſted reigns:
Afar from Riot's vapouriſh light,
T' enjoy the ſacred calm of night,
And, liſtening, catch her ſweetly plaintive ſtrains.

From far the ſoft reſponſive ſong,
Borne on the zephyr, floats along;
Nor aught is heard to interrupt the lay,
Save where the wearied peaſant ſleeps,
Secure, while Tray the portal keeps,
Whoſe hollow notes extend their lengthen'd way;

Or where the ſolemn bird of night,
Exulting in the azure light,
Bids echo's voice repeat the drowſy theme;
Or crickets chirp beneath the thorn,
Whoſe twigs the glittering gems adorn,
That ſport reflected in the limpid ſtream.

Paſs'd is the fervid heat of day.—
Now bluſtering ſtorms are far away;
Beneath the covert of the bramble's ſhade
The glow-worm's ſhining lamp is ſeen,
Ting'd faintly with a ſilver green,
Spreading its radiance in the moon-light glade.

Sweet is this lonely midnight ſcene,
When all is tranquil and ſerene,
And weary nature ſinks in calm repoſe;
Yet, many a downy pillow bears
A head perplex'd with torturing cares,
That vainly ſeeks a reſpite from its woes.

Contentment flies the gilded dome,
And chuſes for her envied home
The humble roof where peaceful Virtue dwells;
She there diſplays her choiceſt ſtores,
And in the wounded boſom pours
Her ſoothing balm, and anxious fear diſpels.

Grant me, O gentle nymph! thoſe ſmiles
That life's uncertain path beguiles,
And round my cot diffuſe thy cheering ray;
Let peace of mind, and joy ſerene,
Calm as this ſilent lovely ſcene,
Soothe every grief, and wipe each tear away!

TERPE.

STANZAS *written at* NIGHT.

EVE's lucid ſtar now bathes her ſilver beam
In the dark ſurges of the weſtern main;
The veil of night infolds the ſhadowy ſcene,
And riſing vapours brood along the plain.

At length, aſcending o'er yon heath-clad hill,
In ſplendour thron'd, the beauteous Queen of Night
Flings her ſoft luſtre through the yielding gloom,
And woods and vales repoſe beneath her light.

'Tis ſilence all! ſave on the liſtening ear
The drowſy murmurs of the ſtreamlet die;
Or loneſome owl, ſlow gliding mid the ſhade,
Starts the dull echoes with her dreary cry.
October 20, 1802. N.

ODE TO MUSIC.

THOU lovely maid, whoſe captivating ſong
Allures the ſoul through mazes of delight,
To join the chorus of the Elfin throng,
That ſweep with trembling notes the dews of night;
And whoſe inſpiring voice, and martial ſtrain,
Impels the warrior dauntleſs o'er the plain.

Now, while the twilight gently fades away,
O! come, divine enchantreſs, to my bower;
Awake thy lute to ſome ſweet plaintive lay,
And o'er my heart diffuſe thy ſoothing power:
For thou canſt harmonize the troubled breaſt,
And every tone diſcordant lull to reſt.

Again thoſe tender notes O let me hear!
That Laura wak'd from many a tuneful ſtring;
Her charming voice ſtill vibrates on my ear,
While Fancy fondly liſts to hear her ſing.
O come! and let thoſe ſounds ſo ſoft, ſo ſweet,
Dance on the zephyr round this calm retreat.

Oh, heaven-born Muſic! love-inſpiring maid!
To thee what various magic powers belong!
Early to thee my heart its homage paid,
Enamour'd of thy ſweet entrancing ſong;
And ſtill enraptur'd with thy charms, I raiſe,
In artleſs ſtrains, a tribute to thy praiſe.

Whene'er I join the ſocial mirthful train,
May thy ſweet ſmiles enliven every heart;
And when I ſigh, oppreſs'd by grief or pain,
O then may Laura ſome ſoft notes impart!
Her lovely voice would ſoothe my mind to reſt,
Though Sorrow's dart were rankling in my breaſt.

TERPE.

TRANSLATION *of* FRENCH VERSES *on the* RAGE *for* IMITATING *the* GREEKS *and* ROMANS;—*addreſſed to his* FRIEND, F. DELLESSERT, *at* PARIS, *by* R. L. E.

ALAS! my friends, how wretched is my doom!
Haunted through life by ghoſts from Greece and Rome.
Scarce had I tried to liſp my mother tongue,
When I muſt learn my grammar, right or wrong;
Six times a week, the pedagogue who taught us,
Flogged me for Terence, Xenophon, or Plautus.
Homer and Horace, Tacitus and Livy,
What for your ſakes I ſuffer'd, God forgive ye!
Ye Greeks and Romans, dead a thouſand years!
Each page you wrote is ſullied by my tears.
At length, I finiſhed all this claſſic lore,
But fifty other plagues remain'd in ſtore.
My rhetoric next I learn'd—each rule a name,
Without one word of ſenſe, from Greece it came:—
Proſopopœia, Hypotopoſis,
Antonomaſia, Epanorthoſis,
Paranomaſia, and Syntheresis,
With twenty other names that end in *chreſis*.
Then came philoſophy—but ſtill my ear
Of Greece and Rome alone was doomed to hear.
The vileſt ſcribbler, with malicious joy,
Lugg'd in Scamander, and the walls of Troy.
Tir'd of the ſchools, I hied me to the play,
Eager to hear in French what Frenchmen ſay;
But ſtill they rav'd of nothing but of Greece,
Frenchmen were never heroes of the piece:
Horatius, Phædra, Nero, *Cleopâtre*;
Some Roman parricide, or Greek *marâtre*,
Roar'd like mad-bulls, with unextinguiſh'd rage,
And fill'd with long-forgotten woes the ſtage.
Dido forlorn—Jocaſta's dire diſgrace,
And Agamemnon's never-ending race;
To whom the gods in pity ſhould beſtow,
For all their toils on earth, ſome reſt below.
Now quite a man, and eager for variety,
I hop'd to meet the French in French ſociety.
Alas! the *Sans-culottes*, a patriot band,
Look'd back to Rome and Greece to ſave the land.
None copy'd liberty from Magna-charta,
But ſought for precedents to thieve—from Sparta.
Struck with the paſſion for the true antique,
Here ſtabs a Roman, and there ſteals a Greek:
Here ſpouts Demoſthenes, begrim'd with dirt,
And Cicero declaims without a ſhirt!
'Twas right—"that all things ſhould to all belong:"
"That owners ſhould poſſeſs their own"—was wrong.
Nobility degraded from its ſtation,
Vice became virtue by a Greek quotation.
But thou, great Conſul, who haſt given us peace,
Let us repoſe awhile from Rome and Greece;
Some other ſceptre till you wiſh to wrench,
For pity's ſake, let Frenchmen talk in French!—
Does one in fifty care a ſingle damn
For metre, litre, killogramme, or gramme:

We

We think they talk in far a better ton,
Who ſpeak like Racine, or like Fenelon.
And thou, my Chenier, who with claſſic ſkill
Attempt to pleaſe the French againſt their will,
No ſober Chriſtian loves thy Pagan rites,
Thou canſt not pay the plunder'd with fine fights;
Say, if thou canſt, will all thy Grecian friends
Secure our funds, or pay our dividends?
Will bonnet-rouge, cockade, or three-cock'd hats,
Make good the deficit of aſſignats?
No, no, my friend, we want a better bargain!
Give us good ſenſe, and lay aſide thy jargon.

R. L. E.

BY G. DYER.

"I Love the Poets," young Narciſſa ſaid:
Quoth I, "The Poets always lov'd the Miſſes."
"Give me ſome verſes then," rejoin'd the maid:
"I will (ſaid I):—give me as many kiſſes."
She ſmil'd conſent—I kiſs'd the lovely maid,
And, warm with bliſs, repeat a glowing line;
She ſmil'd again, and I repeat the bliſs,
And to my firſt I add a ſecond line;
Then ſaid—The bee from ſweeteſt flow'rets ſips,
And hence ſo ſweet the honey of the bee;
And lines inhal'd from thoſe nectareous lips,
Made of thy kiſſes, muſt be worthy thee.

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

ORIGINAL LETTERS OF Mr. POPE.

From the Originals in the Britiſh Muſeum, Mr. Ayſcough's Catalogue of MSS. No. 4055.

"*To Sir Hans Sloane, Bart. at Chelſea.*"

"*Twickenham,*
"SIR, *March* 30, 1742.

"I Am extremely obliged to you for your intended kindneſs, of furniſhing my grotto with that ſurpriſing natural curioſity*, which indeed I have ardently ſought for ſome time; but I would much rather part with every thing of this ſort which I have collected, than deprive your moſt copious collection of one thing that may be wanting to it. If you can ſpare it, I ſhall be doubly pleaſed in having it, and in owing it to you.

"The further kindneſs you offer me, of a review of your curioſities, deſerves my acknowledgment. Could I hope, that among the minerals and foſſiles which I have gathered, there was any thing you could like, it would be eſteemed an obligation (if you had time, as the ſeaſon improves) to look upon them, and to command any. I ſhall take the firſt favourable opportunity to enquire when it may be the leaſt inconvenient to wait on you, which will be a true ſatisfaction to,

"Sir, your moſt obliged and
"Moſt humble ſervant,
"A. POPE."

"SIR, "*May* 22, 1742.

"I HAVE many true thanks to pay you for the two joints of the Giant's Cauſeway, which I found yeſterday, at my return to Twitnam, perfectly ſafe and entire. They will be a great ornament to my grotto, which conſiſts wholly of natural productions, owing nothing to the chiſſel or poliſh, and which it would be much my ambition to entice you one day to look upon. I will firſt wait on you at Chelſea, and embrace, with great pleaſure, the ſatisfaction you can better than any man afford me, of ſo extenſive a view of nature in her moſt curious works.

"I am, with all reſpect,
"Sir,
"Your moſt obliged and moſt
"Humble ſervant,
"A. POPE."

The following Letters from POPE *to the* EARL *of* OXFORD *are preſerved among the Harleian MSS. in the Muſeum, No.* 7526.

"*To the Right Hon. the Earl of Oxford.*

"MY LORD, "*Sept.* 22, 1732.

"IT was a grief to me not to be able to ſnatch one day more to be happy with you, before you left the town; and it added to the vexation, when I found myſelf within a week after obliged to do that for buſineſs, which I could not for pleaſure, for I was kept four days there *multa gemens*. I am extremely ſenſible, my Lord, of the many and great diſtinctions you have ſhewn me, the original of all which I attribute to your piety to your father, for whom my reſpect was too ſincere to be expreſt

* The ſecond letter ſeems to explain this, as a fragment of the Giant's Cauſeway.

expreſt in poetry.; and if, from the continuance of your good opinion, I may derive ſome imagination, that you thought me not a worſe man than a poet, it is a greater obligation to me perſonallythan even the other. I hope my having taken an opportunity,the only way my poor abilities can,of telling all men I no leſs eſteem and love the ſon, will not be ungrateful to you, or quite diſpleaſing. If any objection to the manner of it occurs to your Lordſhip, I depend on you, both as a friend and a judge, to tell me ſo; otherwiſe I will interpret your ſilence as a conſent to let me acquaint every body, that I am (what I truly feel myſelf)

"My Lord,
"Your ever affectionate
"And ever obliged humble
"Servant,
"A. POPE."

"My Lady and Lady Margaret don't know how much I am theirs, unleſs your Lordſhip will tell them you believe it of me. And my poor old woman heartily (tho' feebly) expreſſes her ſervice to you all."

"MY LORD, "*Oct.* 20, 1733.

"I AM returned a week ſince from my Lord Peterborow, with whom I paſt three weeks as agreeably and as healthfully as I ever did in my life. I was not a little diſappointed not to find your Lordſhip in London, tho', conſidering the fine weather, and how late in the ſeaſon you enjoyed it, I ought not to lament an abſence which muſt both give you health and pleaſure. Your houſe I found *totally* at my ſervice, and took up my choice (like a young and ambitious man) in no room of it but Lady Margaret's. How much might I ſay on that ſubject, were I a poet! But the misfortune of being, what ſeldom conſiſts with that character, a baſhful and backward man, keeps me ſilent. I ſhall be little in town (if at all) till you return; and, in truth, ſince I came home, I have had my health ſo ill, that I muſt, in a manner, live by myſelf; and think I muſt either lead ſuch a life as I did at Southampton, which is inconſiſtent with a town life, or lock myſelf up from all converſable hours while I am in town. I beg to hear a line of your ſatisfactions and amuſements, for of your ſtate of health I am daily informed by your horeſt porter; but the other he knows not, and I am not quite contented without it. That all enjoyments may be yours, and all good things attend your whole worthy family, is the ſincere prayer always of,

"My Lord, your faithful ſervant,
"A. POPE."

"*To the Right Hon. the Earl of Oxford and Mortimer, Wimpole, Cambridgeſhire.*

"MY LORD, "*Dec.* 26, 1733.

I SINCERELY wiſh yourſelf, Lady Oxford, and Lady Margaret, the happieſt new years to come. I have ſo many things to tell you, that I can tell you none: and therefore am inclined not to write at all. Whatever I can ſay of my zealous deſires for your felicity is ſhort of the truth; and, as to the reſt, it is too long a ſtory to begin till I have the pleaſure to meet your Lordſhip, and can, at the ſame time, make an end of it.

"This I writ a week agoe, and having nothing more material to ſay, was aſhamed to ſend it. But, ſeeing they can't tell me when you return to town, I was reſolved not to let the ſeaſon paſs, without ſending you all this poor wiſh; at leaſt, I hope my Lady Oxford is perfectly well, tho' I heard ſhe has not been ſo, notwithſtanding your porter has often told me all was well at Wimpole. Believe me to be, with the trueſt eſteem, and unalterable ſincerity,

"My Lord,
"Your Lordſhip's moſt
"Obedient affectionate
"And obliged ſervant,
"*Jan.* 7, 1733. "A. POPE."

"If Lord Duplin be with you, I hope he will accept my humble ſervices."

LADY JANE GREY.

Among the Harleian manuſcripts in the Britiſh Muſeum, 2342 is a ſmall manual of devotions, ſuppoſed to have been made for Edward, Duke of Somerſet (Protector under Edward VI.) upon his firſt commitment to the Tower. In the lower margin are the following notes, two in the hand-writing of Lady Jane Grey, and a third in that of Lord Guildford Dudley. The manual ſeems to have been ſent them by its owner for the purpoſe.

Fol. 59. b.—"Your lovyng and obedyent ſon wiſchethe unto your Grace long lyfe in this world, with as muche joy and comforte as ever I wyſhte to my ſelfe; and in the world to come joy everlaſtyng.

"Your moſt humble ſon tel his dethe,
"G. DUDDELEY."

The ſecond note, from Lady Jane, is apparently addreſſed to Sir John Gage, at that time Lieutenant of the Tower.

Fol. 74. b.—"Foraſmutche as you have deſired ſo ſimple a woman to wrighte in ſo worthye a booke, goode Mayſter Lieaftenaunte, therefore I ſhall as a frende deſyre you, and as a Chriſtian require you, to call uppon God to encline youre harte to his lawes to quicken you in

in his waye, and not to take the worde of trewethe utterly oute of youre mouthe—lyve ſtill to dye, that by deathe you maye purchaſe eternall life; and remembre howe the ende of Mathuſael, whoe, as we reade in the Scriptures, was the longeſte liver that was of a manne, died at the laſte; for, as the precher ſayethe, there is a tyme to be borne, and a tyme to dye, and the daye of deathe is better than the daye of oure birthe.

"Youres, as the Lord knowethe, as a
"Frende,
"JANE DUDDELEY."

Fol. 78.—"The Lorde comforte youre Grace; and that, in the worde whearein all creatures only are to be comforted, and thoughe it hathe pleaſed God to take awaye ij of youre children, yet thinke not, I moſt humblye beſeche youre Grace, that you have loſte them, but truſte that we, by leaſinge this mortall life, have wunne an immortal life; and I, for my parte, as I have honoured youre Grace in thys life, wyll praye for you in an other life.

"Youre Gracy's humble daughter,
"JANE DUDDELEY."

JOSHUA SYLVESTER,

THE tranſlater of Du Bartas, was born 1563 (where?) and died 1618, at Middleburg, in the Low Countries. Not only Milton, Withers alſo is indebted to him. His Ode to Aſtræa, in great part, merits tranſcription:

'Tis not for thy beauteous eyes,
Tho' the brighteſt lamp in ſkies,
In his higheſt ſummer-ſhine,
Seems a ſpark compar'd with thine;
'Tis not, beauty's empereſs,
The amber ringlets of thy treſs
Curling to the wanton wind,
That ſo faſt my freedom bind;
'Tis not all the dews ambroſial
Of thoſe pretty lips ſo roſial
Make me humble at thy feet,
Tho' the pureſt honey ſweet,
That the Muſes' birds do bring
To Mount Hybla every ſpring,
Nothing near ſo pleaſant is
As thy lively lovely kiſs;
'Tis not, O my Paradiſe,
Thy forehead evener than the ice;
Tho' the ſilver moon be fain,
Still by night to mount her wain,
Fearing to ſuſtain diſgrace,
If by day ſhe meet thy face;
'Tis not, maid, thine ivory neck,
Makes me worſhip at thy beck;
Nor that pretty double hill
Of thy boſom panting ſtill;
Tho' no faireſt Leda's ſwan,
Nor no ſleekeſt marble, can
Be ſo ſmooth or white in ſhow
As thy lilies and thy ſnow;
'Tis not all the reſt beſide,
Which thy modeſt veil doth hide;
Tho' Diana being bare
Nor Leucothe paſſing rare,
In the cryſtal flowing ſprings,
Never bath'd ſo beauteous things;
'Tis a ſomething more divine—
'Tis that peerleſs ſoul of thine;
'Tis thine all-admired wit,
Thy ſweet grace, and geſture fit,
Thy mild pleaſing courteſie,
Makes the triumph over me.

And for thy fair ſoul's reſpect
I love the twin-flames that reflect
From thy bright tranſlucent eyes,
And thy golden hair likewiſe,
And thoſe orient-pearly rocks,
Which thy lightning ſmile unlocks,
And the nectar-paſſing bliſſes
Of thy honey-ſweeter kiſſes,
And thy freſh and roſy cheeks,
Whence Aurora bluſhes ſeeks,
And the ſnow-exceeding ſkin
Of thy neck, and dimpled chin,
And thy pure and lily hand,
Soft and ſmooth and ſlender, and
Thoſe five nimble brethren ſmall
Arm'd with pearl-ſhell helmets all,
And thoſe ivory marble mounts
Either, neither, both at once,
For I dare not touch to know,
If they be of fleſh or no.

Sylveſter's beſt ſonnet is the following:

They ſay that ſhadows of deceaſed ghoſts
  Will haunt the houſes and the graves about
  Of ſuch whoſe life's lamp went untimely out,
Delighting ſtill in their forſaken hoſts.
So in the place where cruel love doth ſhoot
  The fatal ſhaft that ſlew my heart's delight
  I ſtalk and walk and wander day and night,
Like a pale ghoſt, with unperceived foot.
But thoſe light ghoſts are happier far than I;
  For, at their pleaſure, they can come and go
  Unto the place that hides their treaſure ſo,
And ſee the ſame with their fantaſtic eye.
  While I, alas! may not approach the cruel
  Proud monument that doth incloſe my jewel.

In the ſecond volume of Percy's Reliques occurs (p. 309.) a poem there aſcribed to Sir Walter Raleigh, which is comprehended in the firſt poſthumous edition of Sylveſter's Works, beginning,

Goe, ſoule, the bodies gueſt, &c.

The ſtanza:

Tell zeal it lacks devotion;
  Tell love it is but luſt;
Tell prieſts they hunt promotion;
  Tell fleſh it is but duſt,

has

has been altered by the biſhop, ſo as to withdraw the ſatire on the clergy: he reads in the third line,

Tell time it is but motion.

Another ſtanza, ſatiriſing the nobility, is, with the ſame ſort of attention, quietly ſuppreſſed: the poem gains by both changes.

SPENSER, THE POET*.

I was told by Lord Carteret, that, when he was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, 1724, a true deſcendant of this Edmund Spenſer, who bore his name, had a trial before Baron Hale, and he knew ſo little of the Engliſh language, that he was forced to have an interpreter.

BISHOP GIBSON*.

There is an account of Mr. Camden's Life prefixed to Gibſon's edition of the Britannia, 1695, in Eng. fo. dedicated to my Lord Somers. The ſame Life of Mr. Camden, with ſome alterations, was added to the new edition of the Britannia, publiſhed 1722, by the ſame Edmund Gibſon, now become Biſhop of Lincoln. I will only notice one great partiality in this worthy author. In the firſt edition, he mentions Dr. Charlet, Maſter of Univerſity College, with great reſpect, as he had many obligations to him, and being then at the ſame univerſity, fellow of Queen's; but this is all left out in the ſecond edition: Gibſon wanted not Charlet; he was Biſhop of Lincoln, in the high road to preferment, as he is now Biſhop of London, where he hopes not to ſtop. Poor honeſt Charlet died Maſter of Univerſity, with no other preferment, having kept to the honeſt principles he ſet out with, and Gibſon, for being a turn-coat raſcal, is now Biſhop of London.

GARDENS.

Henry Lyte, of Lyte's Cary, in Somerſetſhire, Eſq. who tranſlated a Herbal into Engliſh, which he dedicated to Queen Elizabeth, had a pretty good collection of plants for that age; but it was *Sir John Danvers*, of Cheſſea, brother and heir to Henry, Earl of Danby, who firſt introduced the Italian method of gardening. He was a great friend of the Lord Chancellor Bacon, who took great delight in his elegant garden at Chelſea. He had another at Lavington, in Wiltſhire.

WILTON GARDEN was the third garden after thoſe two in the Italian mode.

But in the time of King Charles II. gardening was much improved, and became common. There was, in 1691, ten times as much gardening about London, as in 1660; and from 1683 to 1693, there were not leſs than 7000 exotic plants brought into England.

JOHNSON.

The celebrated Dictionary of the Engliſh language, to which is prefixed the name of Dr. Johnſon, did not originate with him. He has indeed the credit of it, but it is rather an aſcribed credit, than a merited one. The hint came firſt from Lord Cheſterfield, who communicated it to Mr. R. Dodſley (the bookſeller) and explained his idea of giving the different ſignifications of words, by quotations from the beſt authors, arranged in the order of time. Dodſley approved of the hint, and mentioned it to Dr. Campbell, author of the Lives of the Admirals, &c. But Campbell could not be brought to taſte of it, and therefore declined to undertake it. Dodſley afterwards mentioned it to Mr. Garrick, by accident. Garrick liked the thought very much, and recommended his friend Johnſon to execute it. Johnſon at firſt was rather ſluggiſh about it; but Garrick preſſed it warmly to him, and promiſed to give him his utmoſt aſſiſtance. At length Johnſon undertook it. Mr. Garrick was faithful to his promiſe: he furniſhed him with all or moſt of his dramatic quotations. Lord Cheſterfield furniſhed him with almoſt every thing from polite literature. Mr. Melmoth (tranſlator of Pliny) did the ſame. Mr. Moore, author of the Fables for the Ladies; Mr. Richard Owen Cambridge, Mr. Soame Jenyns, Mr. Horace Walpole, &c. &c. all contributed. So that Johnſon was very ably and amply ſupplied, although no acknowledgment was ever made of theſe aſſiſtants.

RONSARD.

Peter de Ronſard was deſcended from a noble family, and born, according to ſome accounts, on Saturday, September 11, 1524, the day on which the battle of Pavia was fought. Some writers, and among theſe the great Thuanus, preſuming on this fact, conſider France as enjoying a ſufficient recompence for the misfortunes of that day, in the honour of producing ſo noble a genius. Bayle, who had not much reverence for poets, cenſures, with proper indignation, the folly of this ſentiment. Notwithſtanding the ſplendour of his birth, there is reaſon to ſuppoſe that he generally lived poor. The meanneſs of his reſidence, which is ſaid to have been at the top of a high tower, afforded a ſubject to the wits of the age. He was a penſioner

* From an Alphabetical Liſt of Lives, by Edward, Earl of Oxford and Mortimer.

penſioner on the bounty of Charles IX. who feared that too great riches might relax his exertions, and cauſe a fatal loſs to the literature of his country. Though not in orders, he held ſome ſmall eccleſiaſtical benefices, which were the rewards of the ardour with which he lent his pen, and even his ſword, to ſuppreſs Proteſtantiſm, when it endeavoured to ſpread from Germany to France. He died in 1585, having exhauſted a ſtrong conſtitution by his debaucheries. His works are full of love-verſes, addreſſed to three different miſtreſſes, who ſucceſſively became the objects of his amorous regard. One of theſe, named "Helena de Sugeres," deſired Cardinal du Perron to write a Preface to Ronſard's Poems, declaring, that the connection between her and the poet had been perfectly chaſte; but the Cardinal declined the taſk, obſerving, "that it would be ſufficient to prefix her picture." His love-verſes are not addreſſed to his own miſtreſſes only: many of the ladies of the French court were celebrated by the fruitful Muſe of Ronſard, whoſe aid was frequently ſolicited by lovers, doubting their powers of deſcribing the beauties they admired. He compoſed odes in imitation of the writings of Pindar and Horace, ſometimes propoſing to himſelf the ſublimity of the one, and ſometimes the elegance of the other. His hymns, of which there is a great number, exhibit an extraordinary mixture of piety, profaneneſs, abſurdity and indecency. In one of theſe, he compares Chriſt and Hercules, and even goes the length of referring the adultery of Jupiter to the incarnation of the Son of God. The thought which is the foundation of his Hymn to the four Seaſons, would ſcarcely have been hazarded by the looſeſt modern writer. He was conſidered while he lived, and long after his death, as the Prince of the French poets; and though truth and taſte continually contributed to obſcure the ſplendour of his reputation, yet, ſuch was its original intenſity, that his works hold a diſtinguiſhed place in "a Collection of the fineſt Pieces of French Poetry," publiſhed in 1694. It is pleaſing to be told, that Rabelais, who was his cotemporary, thought meanly of his talents, and to find that a true genius will remain uninfected by the errors of an ignorant age. Bruyere remarks, that he rather injured, than improved, the French language; Marot, who was his predeceſſor, approaching much nearer than he did to modern purity and elegance. Concerning the works of Marot, Ronſard obſerved, with a ridiculous conceit of ſuperiority, that they were a dunghill, out of which, with great labour, he had picked a few grains of gold.

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. JOHN LEACH'S (MERTON) *for a* METHOD *of uſing* MADDER *in the dying of* CALICOES, LINENS, *and* STUFFS, *in which a conſiderable ſaving is made in the* CONSUMPTION *of that* ROOT *or* DRUG.

THE uſual and common practiſe has hitherto been in dying with madder, to make uſe of any kind of clear water in its natural ſtate; but according to this ſpecification, it is firſt to be prepared with heat, either in an open, or a ſteam-tight veſſel, which renders it more efficacious for extracting the tint dye or colour of the madder. The effect may be produced in a greater or leſs degree, by keeping the water either at a heat greater, or leſs, than the boiling-heat; but the ſureſt method is to continue it at a boiling-heat for a certain ſpace of time, viz. for half an hour or upwards, after which it ſhould ſtand to cool and ſubſide, before it is uſed; though it may be uſed without cooling. The water firſt prepared by heat, may be repeatedly uſed in the dying with madder, provided the ſame be preſerved from impurities, which may be done by keeping the liquor, after boiling or dying with madder, until the vegetable or earthy parts are ſubſided.

MR. WILLIAM NICHOLSON'S (SOHO-SQUARE) *for* MACHINERY *for the better and more expeditious manufacturing of* FILES.

This machinery conſiſts of four eſſential parts, viz. 1. A carriage or apparatus, in or by which the file is fixed or held, and moved along, for the purpoſe of receiving the ſucceſſive ſtrokes of a cutter or chizel. 2. The anvil by which the file is ſupported beneath the part that receives the ſtroke. 3. The regulating gear, by which the diſtance between ſtroke and ſtroke, is determined and governed. And 4. The apparatus for

giving the ſtroke or cut. Theſe ſeveral parts are ſupported by, or attached to a frame or platform of ſolid and ſecure workmanſhip, either of wood or metal, or both, according to the nature of the work intended to be performed.

Theſe various parts are all deſcribed in the ſpecification with great preciſion and minuteneſs, and the general action of the machinery is repreſented in the following manner. 1. The file being prepared as uſual for cutting, muſt be fixed in the clip of the carriage, and the ſliding block brought up and fixed to ſteady its other extremity. 2. The nut of the ſcrew being then opened, the carriage is ſlided to its place, ſo that the chizel may be ſituated over that part of the file which is to receive the firſt ſtroke. 3. The nut is then cloſed, and the ſmall roller of the preſſing lever, is made to bear upon the face of the file. 4. The firſt mover being put into action, raiſes, and lets fall the apparatus, for giving the ſtroke by which the file receives a cut. 5. The regulating-gear moves the carriage, and conſequently the file through a determinate ſpace. 6. The cut is then given, and in this manner the file becomes cut throughout. 7. The file is then taken out, and cut on the other ſide. 8. The bar is then taken off or not, according to the pleaſure of the artiſt, and the croſs ſtrokes are given over the ſurfaces as before. The ſaid machinery by certain changes in the ſtructure and by the diſpoſition of the chizels, and ſome other parts thereof, is adapted to manufacture all forms and deſcription of files, of any figure or denomination.

MR. JOSEPH DE OLIVEIRAS BARRETO (OLD BURLINGTON-STREET) *for a* METHOD *of curing* RUPTURES.

This method conſiſts of an ointment or ſalve, compoſed of one pound of incenſe, pulverized, one pound of almecago, one pound of turpentine, one pound of balſam of capivi, and one pound and a quarter of white or virgin wax. Theſe materials are to be repeatedly ſtirred together for the ſpace of three days, then to be heated over the fire till well melted, afterwards to be left for eight days, then heated again, and when cold it will be fit for uſe.

The ointment is to be ſpread on leather, and applied exactly over the rupture, over which is to be placed a ſtrong truſs; the patient to lie in bed twenty-four hours. For fifteen days the plaſter is to remain, and then a new one is to be put on with the ſame care, and continued for fifteen more days, when the cure is completed.

Obſervation. Knowing the nature of rupturous complaints, we muſt be allowed to heſitate in believing, that the limited period of thirty days is ſufficient to work a cure in almoſt any caſe. Nor indeed do we give a great deal more credit to the efficacy of the drugs of which the ointment is compounded. When the patient is young, the truſs applied with ſkill, and the uſual exerciſe is moderate, a cure may be expected without the application of ointment; but we fear that in all caſes it muſt be a work of time, and we adviſe no perſon who has found a truſs neceſſary, to leave it off at the end of thirty days, although he ſhall, during that period, have made uſe of Mr. Barretto's ointment.

MR. JOHN BARNETT'S (BIRMINGHAM) *for a new and improved method of making* PARASOLS *and* UMBRELLAS.

According to the common mode of conſtructing paraſols and umbrellas, all the ſtretchers are fixed to one ferrule, ſo that none can be extended or relaxed without extending or relaxing the whole at once. Mr. Barnett has invented a plan by which any number of the ſtretchers may be made uſe of at pleaſure, and conſequently the ſame inſtrument may be made to aſſume various ſhapes, and may, in fact, be applied to different purpoſes. A paraſol thus conſtructed, he calls a *paratout*; and it may be uſed to defend the fair poſſeſſor of it, not only from the ſcorching ſun, or the driving rain, but it will as readily be converted into a fire-ſcreen, or a ſhade for a candle, &c.

MR. MATTHEW WYATT'S (QUEEN-ANNE-STREET) *for a* FIRE-GRATE, *upon an improved conſtruction.*

This gentleman propoſes to attain, by his invention, ſeveral important objects: ſuch as the prevention of the external air in rooms, where warmth is required; the prevention of dirt, duſt, &c. ſo troubleſome in moſt grates; the prevention of all ſmells and effluvia occaſioned by ſoot; and even the prevention of the dry-rot, in thoſe rooms and houſes, where his grates are made uſe of. This grate, like others which we have ſeen, turns on a pivot, ſo that the front or back of it may at pleaſure be turned towards the room; there are contrivances belonging to it to prevent accidents by fire; and a grating made, in form of an inclined plane, behind and juſt above it; the cinders being thrown upon this, will of courſe part with the duſt into a box, prepared for the reception of it, while they will roll on to the fire.

The

The French government has granted a patent to the inventors of twelve machines, which are ſaid to be highly important to the manufacture of woollen-cloth. Great hopes are entertained in that country, that theſe machines will tend to leſſen the expence in the manufacture of that article, and to increaſe the general commerce of the Republic.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

A Sonata for the Piano-forte, with or without the additional Keys. In which is introduced a favourite Scotch Air, and a New Pollacca; with an Accompaniment for a Flute, ad libitum. Compoſed and dedicated to the Baroneſs Litzau, by Veronica Cianchettini. Op. 8th. 4s.

IT was with a pleaſing expectation we ſat down to inſpect a new work from ſo ſprightly and ingenious a compoſer as Veronica Cianchettini, and in no reſpect were we diſappointed. The firſt movement is written in a brilliant and finiſhed ſtyle. The Scotch Air, by which it is ſucceeded, is given with taſteful expreſſion; and the *Pollacca* is original, elegant, and ſtriking. The hand of a miſtreſs is diſcernible in the arrangement of the ideas; and in the modulation and general conduct of the piece, we trace a degree of ſkill and ſcientific information rarely found in female compoſers.

"*Ah! Gentle Zephyr.*" *A Song with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte or Harp. Compoſed and Dedicated to Lord Viſcount Kirkwall, by E. Randles, Organiſt, Wrexham.* 1s. 6d.

We find in this ſong ſome ſmooth and agreeable paſſages; but they want originality and arrangement. The rhythm is not ſtrictly obſerved; and in one place two ſucceſſive octaves occur in the ſame direction. Theſe remarks are, however, by no means intended to diſcourage Mr. Randles from proſecuting his ſtudies in this ſpecies of compoſition; in which, indeed, we do not doubt but that a patient perſeverance will, ere long, render him reſpectable.

Mazzinghi's Muſical, Pleaſing Inſtructor, in Numbers; Conſiſting of Rondos, Marches, Scotch and Engliſh Airs, &c. &c. Expreſsly calculated for the uſe of Schools and juvenile Performers. Compoſed, ſelected, and arranged by the above author. Each Number 1s.

The firſt eight numbers of this work, now lying before us, are ſo perfectly adapted to the intended purpoſe of *juvenile improvement*, as to juſtify our unqualified praiſe. The ſelected airs do credit to Mr. Mazzinghi's taſte and judgment; and the original pieces are moſt pleaſingly ſimple. The whole work, ſo far as it has proceeded, is both alluring and valuable, and only induces us to wiſh that, for the ſake of young beginners, the ingenious editor had thought proper to *finger* ſome of the leaſt familiar paſſages.

An Epitaph. Set to Muſic, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte, by John Holden. 1s.

To this Epitaph, long ſince ſo beautifully ſet by the late Mr. Jonathan Battiſhill as a ſerious glee for three voices, Mr. Holden has by no means done juſtice. The melody is dull and unintereſting; and the *accent* is frequently falſe. The adoption of the *minor-third* at the line "His heart then ſunk beneath the ſtorm" is, we muſt confeſs, judicious; but here we trace the lapſe of two *conſecutive-octaves*.

The Weeping Willow; a favorite Song. The Words by Miſs Stockdale. The Muſic by Theodore Smith, Eſq. 1s.

We are greatly pleaſed with this laſt vocal effort of Mr. Smith's. The words are at once poetical and ſentimental; and the muſic is happily calculated to convey their ſenſe. Many of the paſſages are truly elegant, and they admirably bind together. The introduction of the little intermediate recitatives is particularly happy, and throws over the whole an air of originality.

A Favourite Andante Movement. Compoſed by Mozart, with Variations for the Piano-forte by L. Janſen. 1s.

Mr. Janſen, in theſe *variations*, has diſplayed an eaſy, natural taſte. They are not, we muſt confeſs, calculated to captivate the ear; but yet are ſufficiently ſmooth and pleaſant to gratify the practitioner; and if aſſiduouſly applied to, cannot fail to improve the finger.

"*In Heaven the rapturous Song began.*" *A favourite Ode on the Incarnation. Compoſed by the late Rev. Samuel Medley. Set to Muſic, for Four Voices, by Richard Taylor, of Cheſter.* 1s.

We have not peruſed this production of unregulated genius wholly without pleaſure. The parts are put together with little of that art neceſſary to a maſterly

compoſition; and the paſſages are, in moſt inſtances, wild and unconnected; yet a certain ſpirit and animated expreſſion pervade the whole, and evince a glow of feeling only known to ſtrong natural talent.

"Believe my Vows." A favourite Song, ſung by Mr. Braham. Compoſed by J. Mazzinghi, Eſq. 1s.

This little air exhibits much of that taſte generally found in Mr. Mazzinghi's vocal productions. The expreſſion is every where juſt, and if the paſſages are not perfectly original, their ſkilful arrangement produces much of the effect of novelty.

Six Sonatinas for the Piano-forte. Compoſed by W. Horſley, Muſ. Bac. Oxon. 6s.

Theſe Sonatinas, which Mr. Horſley has expreſsly written for his "young pupils," not only poſſeſs much of that ſimplicity and familiarity proper to compoſitions intended for the improvement of early practitioners, but are diſtinguiſhed by a more pleaſing and attractive ſtyle of melody than we generally find in publications of this kind.

The Chantreuſe. A favourite Country-dance, arranged, as a Rondo, for the Piano-forte, by J. S. Peile. 1s.

Ever happy to take dawning genius under our protection, it is with pleaſure we embrace this opportunity of recommending the preſent juvenile production to the notice of the lovers of good piano-forte muſic. Maſter Peile has ſo greatly pleaſed us in this early effort, that we hope the ſale of the piece will encourage him to proceed in this department of his profeſſional ſtudies.

"Lucy." Written by Mr. Anderſon. Compoſed by Thomas Thompſon, Organiſt, Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne. 1s.

The melody of this little ballad is ſimple, pleaſing, and tenderly characteriſtic; and the accompaniments and ſymphonies exhibit fancy and ingenuity. The merit of the words forms another attraction. They are conceived with delicacy and pathos, and do great credit to Mr. Anderſon's talents in lyrical compoſition.

The Invitation, a favourite Song. The Words by John Bell, and by him dedicated to Miſs Ann Coulthred. Set to Muſic by Thomas Thompſon, Organiſt, Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne. 1s.

Of this Song we cannot ſpeak in high terms. A leſs inviting *Invitation*, either with reſpect to the words or the muſic, ſcarcely ever came under our notice. The air, if ſuch we may call it, is tune without melody; and the poetry is ſo unpoetic as not to poſſeſs either idea or verſification.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

(Communications and the Loan of all new Prints are requeſted.)

The Battle of the Nile. P. J. de Loutherbourg pinxit. J. Fittler ſculpt.

CONSIDERING the importance of the Britiſh navy, and the number and talents of our artiſts, it is rather extraordinary that we have had ſo few very diſtinguiſhed marine painters. The moſt eminent men in that branch of the arts have been imported from Holland; and we have had *Vans* without number, many of whom proved, by their delineations, that they were as well acquainted with the rigging of a ſhip, as the moſt ſkilful ſurgeon is with the anatomy of the human body: but although their pictures preſented the ropes and rigging with the rigid correctneſs and exact attention of a botanical painter, yet their delineations have not in general been calculated either to delight the eye or gratify the mind. The fact is, that in all repreſentations of engagements by ſea there muſt neceſſarily be a degree of ſameneſs; yet, in Loutherbourg's pictures, there is ſuch vigour of mind, ſpirit of conception, and ſplendour of colouring, that they have a magical effect, not often found in the works of other artiſts; and that buſtle which pervades them all, and which in ſome ſubjects produces ſomewhat that borders upon French flutter, in deſigns of this deſcription gives an intereſt and animation to the whole picture, that fills the eye and impreſſes the mind.

To reduce ſuch a delineation as this to black and white, and preſerve its original ſpirit, is no eaſy taſk. Mr. Fittler has, perhaps, executed the taſk as well as any other man in the ſhipping, figures, ſky, &c. but the water is not wholly what we could wiſh; ſtill it is on the whole a very fine print, and to thoſe who are partial to views of naval engagements, the ſubject muſt render it in an eminent degree intereſting.

Dilettanti

Dilettanti Theatricals; or, a Peep at the Green Room. Vide Pic Nic Orgies. Gillray inv. et ſculpt.

Were we to form our judgment from the Engliſh Newſpapers, it would ſeem that the fooliſh and frivolous orgies of the Pic Nic Society have, in this their day, made as much noiſe as did the mad and frantic orgies of Bacchus among the ancients. Mr. Gillray, who (more happily than any other man, except the inimitable Hogarth) ſeizes upon and delineates the paſſing follies, has availed himſelf of the circumſtance, and brought together a moſt whimſical aſſemblage of whimſical characters. That they are a little, and but a little, heightened, muſt be admitted; but, to thoſe who know the originals, the whole will be found fraught with infinite whim and humour; and, to thoſe who do not, it is impoſſible to convey an adequate idea of its various merits.

Bat-Catching. Gillray inv. et ſculpt.

Another ludicrous effuſion of the ſame whimſical and eccentric artiſt. The following alluſive quotation is inſcribed underneath it:—

"Bat-catching (ſays Buffon) does not require much art, for, flying always in the night, they are eaſily attracted by a dark-lanthorn; and, being always hungry, may be eaſily caught by a few cheeſe-parings or candle-ends: they are ſo rapacious, that if they once get into the granary they never ceaſe devouring while there is any thing left.—Vide Buffon's Natural Hiſtory; article, Birds of Night."

The ſcene is laid before the door of the *Treaſury*, over which is written GRANARY; under the arch of the door are two gentlemen now high in office, one of whom is in the act of throwing a caſting-net over three harpy-like figures, with bats' wings and human faces, who are flying towards the rays darting from a dark lanthorn, which the other gentleman holds in his left hand; while in his right, he holds his hat, the crown of which is filled with ſcraps of paper inſcribed *place*, *penſion*, *poſt*, *&c.* His hat is ornamented with the tri-coloured cockade, in alluſion, we ſuppoſe, to his having made the peace with France. Between his knees is a very large bag, heaped with guineas, and inſcribed *ſterling Britiſh corn*; on which the trio of bats caſt very eager eyes. Theſe bats bear ſo ſtrong a reſemblance to three gentlemen in the oppoſition, that their names need not be mentioned; though that intended to repreſent Mr. Sheridan, at the ſame time that it diſplays traits that it is impoſſible to miſtake, is ſo much overcharged as to become a caricature. On the whole this print, though very inferior to the *Pic Nic Orgies*, has a conſiderable portion of whim and laugh in the compoſition.

Samuel Whitbread, eſq. ob. June 11, 1796, ætat 76. Sir Joſhua Reynolds pinxt. S. W. Reynolds ſculpt.

It was the praiſe, and almoſt the peculiar praiſe of the late Preſident of the Royal Academy, that he did not merely give the map of the countenance, but the bias of the mind; not only the features of the face, but the characteriſtic traits of the ſoul. His portraits are, therefore, valuable to the man who ſtudies phyſiognomy as a ſcience, which may in a degree enable us to read '*the mind's conſtruction in the eye*,' as well as to thoſe who knew and valued the original, from whom the portrait is delineated. The benevolence of the worthy and valuable man, from whom this was painted, was well known, and his face forms a good index to his mind. It is a mezzotinto print, and engraved in a very ſuperior ſtyle; the manner and character of Sir Joſhua's pencil are admirably transferred to the copper.

Mr. Ackerman, whoſe patent colours, drawing-paper, pencils, &c. &c. we have formerly mentioned as well worthy the attention of thoſe learning drawing, has juſt publiſhed a ſecond volume, with fourteen inſtructive leſſons, for flower-painting, with Engliſh and French letter-preſs, deſigned and etched by F. Mikel. This is intended as a continuation of the ſix progreſſive leſſons previouſly publiſhed, and will be found extremely uſeful to ladies who are endeavouring to improve in this faſcinating art; as there are two prints of every flower; one of them the outline, and the other coloured from nature.

Pallas and Ulyſſes; and Ulyſſes ſlaying the Suitors of Penelope. Pair of Prints. Hamilton del. J. J. Vand den Berghe ſculpt.

The drawings from which theſe plates are engraved we remember to have ſeen at the Royal Academy, when they were exhibited a few years ago. They are not calculated to excite much intereſt, but may be called a pretty pair of prints, as they are well enough engraved in the chalk manner and in colours.

Les

Les Fils de P. P. Rubens. Peint par Vandyck. Gravé par Pichler.

This print was publiſhed at the Bureau of Arts and Induſtry at Vienna, and is a very fine piece of art; it is engraved in mezzotinto, and with an effect which does honour to the artiſt.

Le Mort de Caton. M. A. Carravagio pinxt. Pichler ſculpt. Mezzotinto. Vienna.

This is a very fine deſign, but, like moſt of the works of this maſter, has ſomething local, extravagant, and diſguſting in it. He has choſen that point of time where Cato is tearing open his wounds with his hands. The figure is evidently painted from nature, and gives an idea of the portrait of an individual; but it has nothing of that general air and ſtern philoſophical character which we annex to the idea of a Cato.

A Dead Chriſt. Painted from Carravaggio, by P. P. Rubens. Mezzotinto. Publiſhed at Vienna.

In this deſign Rubens has mixed a great deal of his own, and it will remind every one who has ſeen his copy of *The laſt Supper, from Leonardo da Vinci*, of the bloated flat-headed apoſtles, which he has there introduced. We do not mean to ſpeak of the principal figure (the Dead Chriſt) which is extremely fine, but of the attendants, who are almoſt all of them vulgar and common-place. Yet, on the whole, this and the two articles which precede it, are the beſt ſpecimens which we have ſeen of the German ſchool; they diſplay marks of an improved taſte, and poſſeſs a large portion of ſterling merit.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE FRANCE.

EXTRACT *of the* NOTICE *of the* LABOURS *of the* CLASS *of* LITERATURE *and* FINE ARTS, *during the* FIRST QUARTERLY SITTING *of* YEAR XI.—*By* CITIZEN SICARD, *one of the* SECRETARIES.

GENERAL REYNER has lately preſented to the Inſtitute of France, a tunic and ſome remains of clothing found in certain ſubterranean excavations made at Sakapa in Egypt. The three claſſes of the Inſtitute have nominated commiſſaries to make a report on thoſe valuable objects. Citizen Mongez, appointed to this labour, has informed the claſſes, that the Miniſter of the Interior had made a donation of the glaſſes in which they are hermetically incloſed; and that the elegant frame, ſurmounted on griffins, has been executed by Citizen Jacob, under the direction of Citizen Peyre.

We may form a pretty accurate idea of the Egyptian tunic, by comparing it with the tunics worn by the deacons and ſub-deacons of the Catholic religion, only ſuppoſing theſe latter to have long ſleeves and not open, as was formerly the mode. It is adorned with embroidered pieces of a ſort of inlaid patch-work; ſome deſcend from the ſhoulders; others come over the ſhoulders, and below them, before and behind; and laſtly, ſimilar pieces wrap over the ſleeves towards their extremities. The colour of the ſtuff is a marigold yellow, and the embroideries are puce, or dark brown. The deſign is of no particular ſignification, and has no reference either to objects in nature, or to hieroglyphics, or to characters of writing. The ſtuff has been woven in a loom, but the broideries appear to have been made *a fils comptes*, that is to ſay, according to the proceſs of point-work in tapeſtry (*au petit point.*) As to their nature, the chemiſts have admitted that the yellow ſtuff of the tunic was of animal matter. In the broideries, on the contrary, the yellow tiſſue, or the canvaſs, is of vegetable matter, and the brown thread of animal matter. It would be preſumption to attempt a more preciſe explication with reſpect to the nature of theſe ſubſtances, becauſe there does not exiſt any means of tracing the animal and the plant which furniſhed the threads of the weft.

General Reynier could obtain no other information from the inhabitants of Sakapa, who ſold him this tunic, than what they reported of their having taken it with other objects from a cavern filled with ſand which they had emptied out.

We are unable to give a more accurate account relative to the time wherein the tunic was worn or as to the perſonage who wore it. The reporter makes it appear, that it did not belong to a Macedonian, nor to a Greek eſtabliſhed in Egypt; for it has ſleeves which come down to the wriſt; and

and the Greek tunic either had none, or had them ſo ſhort as not to reach to the elbows; it appears likewiſe certain, that the tunic of the Macedonians did not differ from the Greek tunic. Their coiffure, or head dreſs (the *cauſia*) and their chlamys, might alone diſtinguiſh them from other Greeks. The tunic of Sakapa has belonged, therefore, to an Egyptian:—but at what period of time? The reporter only obſerves, that we cannot go back further than to the time when Thebes was abandoned; then doubtleſs, ſays he, the grottoes of Sakapa were dug, which are diſtant about a myriameter from the ruins of Memphis. It was in the ſixth century before the vulgar æra, that Cambyſes ravaged Thebes, deſpoiling it of its riches and its monuments. The moſt remote age, therefore, that we can aſſign for the time when the tunic was wove, is the fifth, or the fourth, before the reign of Auguſtus.

It is impoſſible to treat with more preciſion of what relates to the perſonage who wore it. Herodotus ſays expreſsly, that the Egyptian prieſts wore a ſingle veſtment made of linen, and trowſers of papyrus. The prieſts of Iſis were called at Rome, the troop cloathed with linen, (*linigera turba*). Pythagoras, who imitated them in many things, made no uſe of ſtuffs woven with the *exuviæ* of animals. Therefore the tunic of Sakapa was not worn by an Egyptian of the ſacerdotal order.

It was not worn by a woman; for the father of hiſtory further informs us, that the Egyptian women were clothed with linen. The men alſo wore ſimilar garments, but they laid white veſtments of wool over theſe tunics. "But (Herodotus adds) they do not wear woollen apparel in the temples, and they do not inter the dead in raiment of that material, which would be conſidered as diſhonourable."

The yellowiſh tinge of the tunic, unleſs it be the effect of age, would not be an argument that it ſhould not have belonged to an Egyptian; but if it be owing to art, we may ſuppoſe it to have been the diſtinctive mark of ſome dignitary. As for other matters, we may ſay with certainty of this Egyptian veſtment, that it has not been tranſported with a dead body into the grottoes of Sakapa, ſubterranean places which ſerved for tombs, becauſe it was contrary to the practice of the Egyptians to bury in any thing wove with wool. It muſt have, therefore, been depoſited with other riches that they wiſhed to conceal from enemies.

The new *Treatiſe on Coſtume*, preſented to the National Inſtitute, by Citizen Maillot, profeſſor in the Central School of the department of Upper Garonne, and of which a committee have given an account to the claſs, is principally deſigned for young pupils who devote themſelves to the cultivation of the fine arts.

The firſt volume, in the didactic form, on the three arts of painting, ſculpture, and architecture, may ſerve for an introduction: the greater number of the principles contained in it are at once admirable and uſeful; it contains the coſtume of the Romans, in a very great detail, after medals and many other ancient monuments, and agreeably to the different ages, from Romulus to the laſt emperors of Conſtantinople.

In the ſecond volume, the coſtume of the nations of Gaul, Italy, Greece, Egypt, &c. &c. is explained at length. The author makes the nomenclature of a great many nations, almoſt unknown, of whom he has been able to diſcover any monuments; and he has inſerted in this volume the coſtume of the prieſts of the Roman church.

The third and laſt volume is entirely appropriated to the coſtume of the French, from the commencement of the monarchy to the reign of Louis the Thirteenth, incluſively. We cannot guarantee either the truth of certain aſſertions, or the juſtneſs or authenticity of ſeveral monuments related in this treatiſe, as it is not the author's practice to quote, with the name of the work, the preciſe place from which he derives his authorities; which, in matter ſubject to examination and diſcuſſion, we might conſider as the firſt duty of an accurate writer, and one who is deſirous to make his inſtruction profitable.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

OPTICS.

THE firſt paper on this ſubject is "A method of examining refractive and diſperſive powers by priſmatic reflection, by Dr. Wollaſton." To the volume we muſt refer the reader for a detailed account of the method uſed by Dr. Wollaſton, and to the tables which are formed from his various experiments. One fact, however, claims the attention of the natural philoſopher:—hitherto it has been *generally* ſuppoſed that a ray of white light is ſeparable by means of refraction

fraction into ſeven different colours; others have contended that it is diviſible into three only; now Dr. Wollaſton controverts the opinions of both parties, and declares that four, and four only, primary diviſions of the priſmatic ſpectrum can be diſcovered; and he conceives that he has aſcertained this point with a degree of diſtinctneſs that has not been deſcribed nor obſerved before. "If (ſays he) a beam of daylight be admitted into a dark room by a crevice $\frac{1}{20}$ of an inch broad, and received by the eye at the diſtance of ten or twelve feet, through a priſm of flint glaſs, held near the eye, the beam is ſeparated into the four following colours only, red, yellowiſh-green, blue, violet." And the proportions of the ſpaces occupied by them will be as 16, 23, 36, 25.

By the ſame gentleman we have another paper "On the oblique refraction of Iceland Cryſtal." The experiments deſcribed in this communication go to eſtabliſh the theory long ſince laid down by Huygens, in his *Traité de la Lumière*. "The obſervations that I have made on this ſubſtance (ſays Dr. Wollaſton) accord throughout with this hypotheſis of Huygens; the meaſures that I have taken, correſpond more nearly than could well happen to a falſe theory, and are more to be depended on, as all my experiments, excepting the laſt, were made prior to my acquaintance with the theory, and their agreement was deduced by ſubſequent computation."

Dr. Young's account of ſome caſes of the production of colours not hitherto deſcribed will be read with intereſt. His method of accounting for atmoſpherical halos, we ſhall deſcribe at large. "When a number of fibres of the ſame kind, for inſtance an uniform lock of wool is held near the eye, we ſee an appearance of halos ſurrounding a diſtant candle; but their brilliancy, and even their exiſtence,* depends on the uniformity of the dimenſions of the fibres, and they are larger as the fibres are ſmaller. It is obvious that they are the immediate conſequences of the coincidence of a number of fringes of the ſame ſize; which, as the fibres are arranged in all imaginable directions, muſt neceſſarily ſurround the luminous object at equal diſtances on all ſides, and conſtitute circular fringes.

"There can be little doubt that the coloured atmoſpherical halos are of the ſame kind; their appearance muſt depend on the exiſtence of a number of particles of water, of equal dimenſions, and in a proper poſition with reſpect to the luminary and the eye. As there is no natural limit to the magnitude of the ſpherules of water, we may expect theſe halos to vary without limit in their diameters; and it has been obſerved not only that their dimenſions are various, but that they frequently change during the time of obſervation."

AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

NATURAL HISTORY.

DR. BARTON, in his Account of the Poiſonous and Injurious Honey of North America, obſerves that honey muſt always partake in a greater or leſſer degree of the general properties of the flowers from which it is obtained. The ſymptoms and effects produced by this deleterious honey are, dimneſs of ſight, vertigo, and delirium: theſe are ſucceeded by pains in the inteſtines, convulſions, profuſe perſpirations, foaming at the mouth, vomiting, and purging. In a few inſtances, death is the conſequence, though this but rarely happens, as the vomiting and perſpiration are uſually favourable to the recovery of the ſufferer. Dr. Barton next deſcribes the ſeveral plants and vegetables from which the bees extract this wild and deleterious honey; but he ſuppoſes there are many others, of which he is ignorant; and ſeems to conclude that every flower that is poiſonous to man, and is capable of affording honey, may produce a ſort that will be injurious to him, and hence he conteſts the poſition of our poet

> In the nice bee, what ſenſe ſo ſubtly true
> From pois'nous herbs extracts the healing dew. ESSAY ON MAN.

He next ſhews that deleterious honey was known to the antients; and, among other facts, quotes the circumſtance related by Xenophon, of his own army, when they had arrived on the coaſt of the Euxine Sea. He alſo refers to Virgil, who, in his fourth book of the Georgics, cautions his readers againſt ſuffering a yew-tree from growing near the bee-hives—

> Neu proprius tectis taxum ſine.

And in his 9th eclogue, the ſame poet ſpeaks

* The ſame appearance has been frequently obſerved by a perſon, (before whom a candle ſtood) in the act of falling aſleep; in which caſe, the hairs in the eye-laſhes evidently act as the fibres of wool. EDITOR.

ſpeaks of the yews of Corſica as being particularly injurious to bees:

Sic tua Cyrneas fugiant examina taxos.

Dr Barton ſuppoſes, that, at ſome future period, the cultivation of bees may be a ſubject of national importance to the United States; and in that caſe, he conceives that he has performed no trivial labour, in pointing out the vegetables from which an injurious honey is obtained.

Dr. Williamſon has deſcribed the *Ephoron Leukon*, called the White Fly. Theſe inſects are natives of the river Paſſaic, but their utmoſt range is not above two miles and a half, and within theſe limits they riſe in clouds, and without number. Their firſt appearance every year is about the 20th of July, and they continue riſing every evening, more or leſs, about three weeks. They ſeek the light, for they fly in crowds to a lamp or candle, but are ſuppoſed to be the only genus of winged inſects that never ſee the ſun. "The inſect of an hour (ſays Dr Williamſon) that is never at reſt, might ſerve for a ſtrong figure in the hands of a peeviſh philoſopher."

From Mr. Latrobe's deſcription of the *clupea* and *tyrannus emiſcus prægustator*, we learn, that, in the ſpring, the bay-alewife (*clupea nondeſcripta*) arrives in very conſiderable ſhoals; that this fiſh is about the ſize of a large herring; and that it is never ſeen in this ſeaſon, without an inſect about two inches long in its mouth. Fiſhermen call this inſect *the louſe*. It cannot be ſeparated but with the greateſt difficulty from the fiſhes' jaws; and if taken away, and the fiſh thrown back into the water, it ſoon dies. "I have (ſays Mr. Latrobe) ſometimes ſucceeded in taking out the inſect in a briſk and lively ſtate; and as ſoon as it was ſet free from my graſp, immediately ſcrambled back to the mouth of the fiſh. In every inſtance it was diſguſtingly corpulent; and it ſeemed, that, whether he obtained his poſt by force, or by favour; whether he be a mere traveller, or a conſtant reſident; he certainly has a fat place of it, and fares ſumptuouſly every day." Mr. Latrobe next gives reaſons for the names which he would aſſign to the fiſh and inſect, if they have been hitherto undeſcribed.

SOCIETY *of* LONDON, *for the encouragement of* ARTS, MANUFACTURES, *and* COMMERCE.

THE ſilver medal has been voted to the Rev. Richard Yates, for his Obſervations on the Cultivation and Growth of Oak Timber. An opinion is generally prevalent, that the oak is particularly ſlow in its growth, and requires a great number of years before it affords any advantage. Mr. Yates maintains, in oppoſition to this opinion, that the oak may be rendered very rapid in its growth; and, conſequently, that land may be employed to great advantage in its cultivation.

The oak appears to derive its chief nutriment and ſtrength from a root that always deſcends at right angles to the horizon, and is called the *tap-root*. The great art then in raiſing oaks, conſiſts in preſerving this tap-root from injury, and as much as poſſible to aſſiſt its growth. The management of a plantation of oaks may be reſolved into the three following practical directions: — 1. Previouſly to planting of acorns, *looſen* the earth intended for their reception by *deep trenching*. 2. *Never tranſplant*, or in any way diſturb, the ſaplings intended for timber. 3. Keep the plant carefully *pruned* till arrived at a proper height.

A loam or marl ſoil is the beſt for oaks: the acorns ſhould be planted about the middle of March, in rows two or three inches deep, and as many inches aſunder. When the plants appear, they muſt be kept very clean by weeding with the hand. In October they muſt be thinned, by pulling up every other plant, taking care to preſerve the talleſt and ſtraighteſt. The operation of thinning muſt be continued every year till they ſtand thirty feet apart; at which diſtance they may remain for timber. The pruning is to be continued, by removing every year, very ſmooth and cloſe to the main ſtem, one year's growth of ſide branches, till the plants are arrived at a ſtem of forty, fifty, or ſixty feet; and they may then be permitted to run to head without farther pruning.

Thoſe who have been accuſtomed to notice the ſlow growth and ſtunted appearance of oak-trees, when denied the aſſiſtance of art, would obſerve with aſtoniſhment the vigorous and rapid increaſe of plants under the management now pointed out. The plants thinned out the firſt three or four years, may be replanted in the intermediate ſpaces between the rows, for the purpoſe of being afterwards removed, or they may be uſefully placed in hedges; but at the time of tranſplanting they ſhould be headed down, as this operation aſſiſts the proceſs of nature in reproducing or remedying any in-

jury the tap-root may have received by removal.

By the method recommended by Mr. Yates, we are aſſured that timber may be produced in about fifty years, of equal quality, and much ſuperior in ſize, to that which has been above one hundred years growing without the aſſiſtance of cultivation.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL;

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domeſtic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

MR. MARSH, of St. John's College, Cambridge, has been lately engaged in writing an elaborate Defence and Illuſtration of the Hypotheſis propoſed in his Diſſertation on the Origin of the Goſpels. He enters, as we have been informed, more fully into the ſubject, than he had done before, in order to remove the prejudices and miſtakes, which a partial and imperfect view of the ſubject had occaſioned. Ill health has very much retarded, and has at length wholly interrupted, the progreſs of his labours. We hope, however, that this interruption will ſoon ceaſe, and that he will ſhortly be enabled to reſume and to finiſh a work, in which all admirers of ſacred criticiſm muſt take conſiderable intereſt.

A Review of Books, to be publiſhed quarterly, has lately been commenced at Edinburgh, by ſome young men of promiſing talents. Mr. SYDNEY SMITH, the author of two volumes of Sermons, Mr. BROUGHAM, Mr. HORNER, and Mr. JAFFRAY, three young advocates, together with Mr. BROWN, the author of ſome ingenious Obſervations on Darwin's Zoonomia, are the critics who have thus undertaken to direct the taſte of their countrymen.

The Proſpectus and Specimen of Dr. DRAKE's propoſed edition of the Britiſh Eſſayiſts, improperly called the Claſſics, will not fail to ſatisfy the public that the work is deſerving of patronage. Mr. CHALMERS's long promiſed edition of the ſame works will very ſpeedily be publiſhed.

Shakeſpeare, an author whom the public appear to patronize with perſevering avidity, will ſhortly be publiſhed in a new and very elegant form. Mr. KEARSLEY, to whoſe taſte, in his edition of the Poets, and ſome other works, the world are under obligations, announces a new edition of Shakeſpeare, to correſpond with Dr. Aikin's edition of the Poets, with embelliſhments by all the beſt artiſts.

The Tranſlation of SUE's Hiſtory of Galvaniſm, announced in a former Number, will be accompanied by a familiar and practical Introduction to that Science, and by circumſtantial details of the lateſt experiments and diſcoveries, by the Tranſlator.

Mr. BURDEN, of Glouceſter (a profeſſional artiſt), has juſt iſſued "Propoſals for publiſhing by ſubſcription ſix Picturesque Views in the County of Glouceſter; to be engraved by Mr. W. POOLE. A ſheet of letter-preſs will accompany each view; and, if Mr. Burden ſhould meet with encouragement, he purpoſes to publiſh a complete Series of Picturesque Views of the County of Glouceſter, of which the above will form the firſt number.

Mr. LUNN, of the Claſſical Library, in Soho-ſquare, intends to reprint POTTER's Antiquities of Greece, 2 vols. 8vo. upon a better paper, and in a more correct manner, than the laſt edition.

A periodical Eſſay has lately been commenced in London, under the title of *The Organ*; or, Spirit of Public Opinion. The author is a gentleman well-known in the literary world, and his labours on this occaſion appear to attract conſiderable attention.

Meſſrs. HAMILTON and CAMPBELL have announced a Geographical Dictionary of Aſia upon a new and extenſive Plan, with Maps by Mr. ARROWSMITH.

Dr. BUCHAN's Advice to Mothers, a work long ſince announced, will ſpeedily make its appearance.

Mrs. GOOCH has announced Memoirs of her own Life, in four volumes, by ſubſcription.

Mr. MAXEY has in the preſs a new and elegant Tranſlation of Florian's Paſtoral Romance of Eſtelle.

A new edition of Dr. CURRIE's Reports on the Effects of Water, cold and warm, in the Cure of Fevers, will ſhortly make its appearance. It will contain much additional teſtimony in favour of the practice of cold affuſions in the various ſpecies of fever.

The Rev. Mr. TURNER, of Newcaſtle, has in the preſs a diſcourſe "On the Love of Pleaſure."

The machine invented by Mr. SMART,* of Camden Town, for ſweeping chimnies, conſiſts of a number of wooden tubes, of about 30 inches long, and three quarters of an inch in diameter, which run on a rope or cord, and faſten into one another, to any length. To the upper tube is faſtened a ſquare bruſh, the block of which is about ſix inches long by three wide, and from it, on all ſides, iſſues *heath*, *broom*, or any other ſtiff but flexible ſubſtance, large enough to fill the breadth of the chimney. The tubes are about 30 inches long, of courſe the joints between each will bend to the moſt crooked chimney, and in coming down muſt clear out the corners, ledges, &c. which are ſometimes found in chimnies. In the courſe of the preſent month Mr. Smart has, in the preſence of many reſpectable witneſſes, effectually cleanſed ſeveral lofty and crooked chimnies. So completely does this invention anſwer the plan propoſed by the ſeveral ſocieties who have undertaken to advocate the cauſe of the poor climbing-boys, that nothing is now wanting to put an end to the common mode of chimney-ſweeping. By Mr. Smart's method, a chimney 50 feet high may be ſwept in ſix or eight minutes, and with much leſs dirt than happens by the common mode.

Mr. PEPYS, jun. has lately conſtructed the moſt powerful Galvanic apparatus that has been yet produced. It conſiſts of 60 pair of zinc and copper-plates, diſpoſed in two troughs, conſtructed on Mr. Cruikſhank's plan, but with ſome accompanying arrangements which are extremely convenient and uſeful. The experiments made with this apparatus by Mr. Pepys, on the deflagration of metals, were the moſt brilliant and ſplendid ever beheld in London; of which the following account will give ſome idea:—The troughs were filled with 32 pounds of water, mixed with two pounds of concentrated nitrous acid. With this charge iron-wires of $\frac{1}{200}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$ of an inch in diameter were deflagrated with great ſplendour. A number of the ſmall ones twiſted together produced ſomewhat like a little bruſh deflagration.—Charcoal of box-wood was not only deflagrated at the place of contact, but remained permanently red-hot for near two inches in length.—Lead-foil burnt with great vividneſs, becoming red-hot, and emitting a ſmall volcano or adjutage of red ſparks with the flame.—Tin-foil burnt with great ſplendour, with ſmoke and ſparks.—Dutch leaf or braſs foil deflagrated vividly, with ſmoke and a profuſion of ſparks.—Silver-leaf burnt with an intenſe vivid green light.—Gold-leaf deflagrated with a white bright light.—Tin-wire $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch in diameter, fuſed, burnt, and oxidated, with great ſplendour.—Platina-wire $\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch in diameter, became red-hot, white, and fuſed into globules at the contact.—Gunpowder, phoſphorus, and inflammable ſubſtances, are inſtantly fired by contact with conductors armed with charcoal.—The Galvanic power was capable of deflagrating charcoal, after paſſing through ſixteen perſons with wetted hands joined.

The ſecond edition, conſiderably enlarged, of Dr. ASHWORTH's "Eaſy Introduction to Plane Trigonometry" will be publiſhed early in April.

A paper has lately been read before the Royal Society, by Mr. HOME, on the nature of the tongue. His experiments on different diſeaſed tongues prove that this member is endowed with leſs irritability than any other organ of the body; and that a diſeaſed part may be removed with great ſafety by means of ligatures.

The thermometer has been uſed in navigation to aſcertain the diſtance of a ſhip from the coaſt. During a voyage from England to New York, made by Mr. STRICKLAND, in the month of Auguſt, there was obſerved a difference of 20 degrees of the thermometer between the water on the bank, and that in the ſame latitude in the ocean, not far to the eaſt of it. The water of the ocean being the warmer.

From a number of experiments and obſervations made by M. CHRISTOPHER GULLET, on the effects of elder in preſerving plants from inſects and flies, it appears to be uſeful—1. For preventing cabbage and cauliflower-plants from being devoured and damaged by caterpillars.—2. For preventing blights, and their effects on fruit-trees.—3. For preſerving corn

* See p. 159 of our laſt Number.

corn from yellow flies and other inſects.—4. For ſecuring turnips from the ravage of flies. The dwarf elder appears to exhale a much more fœtid ſmell than the common elder, and therefore ſhould be preferred.

It has lately been aſſerted, in the Medical Journal of London, with confidence, that the action of contagious miaſmata, in the caſe of malignant fevers, &c. is neceſſarily limited to very ſhort diſtances, as a few feet—to produce caution on this head, two well-authenticated facts are adduced:—At the Old Bailey, in 1750, nearly one hundred priſoners were tried, who, during the ſitting of the court, were confined together in very ſmall apartments. When brought into court, the windows oppoſite to the bench where the judges ſat were thrown open: the people on the left, to which ſide the wind blew, were infected with the jail-fever, and above forty died, among whom were the lord mayor, two judges, one alderman, and ſeveral inferior officers of the court. The lord chief juſtice and the recorder, who ſat on the lord mayor's right-hand, eſcaped, as did the London jury, who ſat on the ſame ſide of the court, whilſt many of the Middleſex jury, who were placed oppoſite to them, caught the fever, and died. At the Oxford aſſizes, 1577, the effluvia ariſing from the priſoners, who were themſelves not ill, infected a great part of the court with a peſtilential fever, of which three hundred perſons died.

Sir. GEORGE PAUL, noted for his connection with the priſon at Glouceſter, has invented a new method of ventilating jails, hoſpitals, &c. The ſame may be applied with perfect facility to ſhips, and even to the clearing of aſſembly-rooms, &c. from the impure air contracted by the meeting of large companies.

In the new edition of the *Pharmacopœia Edinburgenſis*, which will ſhortly appear, the nomenclature introduced by the French chemiſts is adopted in its fulleſt extent.

The *Lichen Icelandicus* has been ſome years in conſiderable repute on the Continent, as a remedy in pulmonary complaints, and as a reſtorative in diſeaſes of exhauſtion—a Ruſſian has lately obtained a patent for making bread of it; and M. REGNAULT, of Paris, recommends it to be taken, in the form of jelly, by boiling ſix ounces of lichen in as many pints of ſpring-water for an hour or more, then evaporating the decoction, with the addition of ſix ounces of refined ſugar, to the conſiſtence of jelly. This is to be taken in the quantity of three or four ounces or more daily.

M. FISHER has invented an economical mode of preparing the red oxide of mercury, which is as follows:—"Let any quantity of quickſilver be diſſolved in a ſufficient quantity of nitric acid, and the ſolution evaporated to dryneſs: with the ſalt thus obtained, a further portion of quickſilver, nearly equal to the quantity at firſt employed, is to be triturated, with the addition of water enough to form a paſte, till the quickſilver entirely diſappears. The moiſt maſs is then to be gently dried, and expoſed to a gradual heat in a retort. In a few minutes it aſſumes a red colour, and, when cooled, it is obtained in the ſtate of fine powder."

Dr. MITCHILL, of New York, in making ſome experiments with the thermometer, diſcovered that black bodies did not abſorb the white or undecompoſed rays of light; but did, in a conſiderable degree, decompoſe them, and reflect the coloured light of all the hues to the organ of viſion. He ſaw the priſmatic colours plainly on the filaments of black ſilk; on the black briſtles of ſwine. Afterwards a black hat was expoſed to the rays of the ſun, and rainbow-colours were reflected from the ſides of the fur and hairs. Similar reſults were obtained from experiments on black leather boots; on a black-paper ſnuff-box, &c. &c. Hence he concludes, that, though it has been uſual to define *white* to be the preſence of all colours, and *black* their abſence; yet it would be more correct to ſay, that *white* is the reflection of ſolar rays in their compound ſtate, while *black* is the reflection of the ſame rays, after an indefinitely ſmall reſolution or decompoſition: or, *white* is the abſence of all diſtinct and ſenſible colours, and *black* is the preſence of all: or again, *white* is the effect of heterogeneous, and *black* of homogeneous, light.

M. THENARD's Experiments on the *Zoonic* acid prove that it is nothing more than acetous acid holding in ſolution an animal matter that approaches nearly to the ſtate of oil. This gives the acid the property of precipitating different metallic ſalts, and eſpecially thoſe of mercury and lead.

The Rev. BURGISS ALLISON has given, in the American Philoſophical Tranſactions, a deſcription of a newly-invented globe time piece, by which the following problems may be readily worked:—1. To find the hour and minute of the day.—2. To find, with great accuracy, the time of ſun-riſing and ſun-ſetting in every

every part of the world.—3. To find the different ſeaſons, and the length of day and night.—4. The ſun's place in the ecliptic, and the day of the month.—5. The phaſes of the moon, her age, place of the nodes, eclipſes, &c. &c. The ſame gentleman has invented and deſcribed a new pendant planetarium.

M. FORNERET, of Lauſanne, and others, have lately aſcended to the ſummit of Mont-Blanc: but the cold was ſo great (6° below the freezing point), and the wind ſo high, that they were obliged to return without having effected any uſeful purpoſe.

M. RAMOND, well known for his reſearches in natural hiſtory, has been at the top of Mount-Perdu, the giant of the Pyrenees, as Mont Blanc is that of the Alps. This mountain, covered with eternal ſnows, is about 3600 yards above the level of the ſea, and riſes higher than all the granitic Pics, except Mont-Blanc, but it contains the remains of ſea animals and quadrupeds. Ramond is the only perſon who has reached the ſummit of this mountain; it preſents on all ſides threatening projections and ſteep precipices. He promiſes to publiſh, ſpeedily, an account of his journey.

Some curious and valuable remains of antiquity were lately diſcovered in Iſtria, Dalmatia, and Albania, and have been ſent to Vienna by his Imperial Majeſty's Commiſſary in theſe provinces. The articles found are, 1. A naked warrior ſeated on the trunk of a tree, on which is placed his war-dreſs. This ſtatue is in the moſt ſublime Grecian ſtyle, and is evidently the work of one of the firſt maſters of antiquity. 2. A Minerva, of Corinthian braſs, in the Greek coſtume, with an helmet, an ægis, and a Meduſa's head on the breaſt: ſhe holds a lance in her left hand, and a cup in the right. 3. A Madonna with an infant Jeſus aſleep, painted on a plaſter-ground. 4. A naval battle, painted in oil; and 5. A buſt of Sanctorinus.

M. CAVEZZAFI, of Lodi, gives the following proceſs for preparing the Black Oxide of iron. Make a paſte of iron filings and water, adding more to ſupply what is loſt by evaporation. About the fifth day the maſs ſwells and gives out hydrogene gas. When this fermentation has ceaſed, which is uſually about the 16th or 17th day, the maſs is repeatedly waſhed, to procure the finer parts of the oxide thus formed. The reſidue is dried, pulverized, and waſhed, when more oxide is obtained. Laſtly the remaining iron is again formed into a paſte, as before, and in this way the whole of the iron becomes converted into black oxide, and gains an increaſe of weight equal to about thirty-five per cent.

It has been aſcertained by various experiments made by M. Coulomb, that the beſt magnetic needles are thoſe which are long and broad, but not thick.

At Wolfenbüttel, a compoſition has been invented to prevent combuſtible ſubſtances from taking fire. It conſiſts of a powder, made of one ounce of ſulphur, one of red ochre, and ſix of copperas. To fortify wood againſt fire, it is firſt to be covered with glue, over which the powder is ſpread. This proceſs is to be repeated three or four times. For linen and paper, water is uſed inſtead of glue, and the proceſs repeated twice. If this powder be thrown on ſubſtances actually in combuſtion, in the proportion of two ounces to a ſquare foot, it will inſtantly extinguiſh the fire.

The King of Sweden has rewarded an artiſt with a gratuity of 100l. for the invention of a new optical inſtrument, by means of which bright objects may be ſeen at a depth of fifty-three feet in the ſea, and opaque ones at twenty-ſeven feet. By this contrivance the obſerver can look as deeply into the water in dull and cloudy weather as in that which is clear and bright.

Dr. BAINI has diſcovered that the ſtrength of gunpowder may be conſiderably increaſed by the addition of about one-fifth part, in weight, of pulverized quicklime. No preparation is neceſſary but to ſhake the whole together till the white colour of the lime diſappears.

Dr. BLACK uſed, in his lectures, to recommend the formation of the *tree of Saturn* in the following manner. Into a quart decanter put four or five ounces of cryſtallized acetite of lead. Fill the decanter with water, and ſhake the mixture. Let it ſtand fifteen or twenty minutes, till the greateſt part of the ſuperabundant ſalt be precipitated. In this ſolution ſlightly agitated, ſuſpend a piece of zinc, by means of a ſilken or other thread faſtened to the ſtopper of the decanter. Place the decanter in a place where it will not be moved, and in about three or four weeks the decompoſition is completed: the zinc ſuſpended in the midſt of the liquor, (then become tranſparent), is covered with a kind of metallic vegetation of a very brilliant appearance, which frequently ſhoots to the bottom

bottom of the decanter. M. PLANCHE, of Paris, recommends ſmall braſs wire to be uſed inſtead of thread, part of which ſhould be fixed perpendicularly to the bottom of the zinc, and turned in a ſpiral direction, by which every particle of zinc will be covered with an infinite number of ſmall metallic laminæ diſpoſed in every direction.

The national muſeum at Paris has lately been enriched with Raphael's Transfiguration. This picture had been left unfiniſhed by the artiſt, and was laid upon his coffin, as a ſilent panegyric of his tranſcendant talents. It was painted for Cardinal Julius de Medicis, and intended for the cathedral of Narbonne, of which he was biſhop; but was detained at Rome, in ſpite of all remonſtrances, until the victorious Bonaparte wreſted it from the graſp of the Italians.

From the report of the commiſſioners, appointed by the King of Denmark to promote the introduction of vacciolous inoculation, it appears, that, at the end of the year 1802, 6489 perſons had been inoculated with the cow pox, in the Daniſh dominions.

Mr. GOSCHEN, the celebrated bookſeller, in Leipſic, has announced a moſt ſplendid edition of the Greek New Teſtament, in three volumes large 4to, or ſmall folio: — the text to be reviſed by the Rev. Mr. Grieſbach, whoſe critical labours are well-known, and highly eſteemed, by biblical ſtudents. But what will particularly diſtinguiſh this new edition, are the Greek types, in the forming of which the artiſt had the aſſiſtance of an eminent penman, and of ſeveral Greek ſcholars, who conſulted the ancient manuſcripts; and the reſult of their labours is ſaid to ſurpaſs, for taſteful execution and flowing elegance, every former attempt of the kind—even the ſpecimens lately exhibited by Didot. The Reverend Mr. Maxwell, now at Weimar, who had ſeen the firſt ſheet of Göſchen's edition, gives the following teſtimony in its favor:

"I admire the new types extremely; the form is beautiful and diſtinct; upon the whole, I do not believe we have any edition of a Greek book equal to it in Britain. I have had frequent opportunities of ſeeing the famous editions of Foulis, at Glaſgow, and Bulmer, of London, but recollect nothing, from either, ſo beautiful as the preſent ſplendid ſpecimens."

The magnificent collection of ſtatues and antiques, which had hitherto lain unknown and uſeleſs, at the Michaelof palace, in Peterſburg, has been removed to the Taurian-palace, where the Emperor intends, in future, to paſs the vernal and autumnal months.

The government of the Italian Republic has appropriated the following ſums for public inſtruction. 1. For paying the ſalaries of the profeſſors, the wages of ſervants, the expences of keeping-up the cabinets of arts and ſciences, the botanic-gardens, and obſervatories of the univerſities of Pavia and Bologna, 400,000 livres. 2. For penſions, and the gradual augmentation of the ſalaries of the profeſſors, 90,000 livres. 3. For the ſupport of the two academies of Belles Lettres, at Bologna and Milan, 100,000 livres. 4. For the four ſchools of metallurgy, hydroſtatics, ſtatuary, and the veterinary art, 36,000 livres. 5. For extraordinary rewards, &c. 20,000 livres. 6. For premiums for new economical and technological diſcoveries, 20,000 livres. Total, 666,000 livres.

The learned Abbé GUIDLON, formerly librarian to the unfortunate princeſs de Lamballe, has been appointed keeper of the archiepiſcopal library in Paris.

Mad. STAEL DE HOLSTEIN'S "Delphine," a novel, read with great avidity by the Pariſian public, has been prohibited and confiſcated by the officers of the police.

PANKOUKE, the moſt deſerving, enlightened, and ſpirited bookſeller in the world, has been condemned to tranſportation, for publiſhing a ſatire, at Paris, againſt the government, intitled, Mentor at Corinth!

The new government ſeems to be reſolved to reſtore the univerſity of Geneva, the only one in France peculiarly appropriated to the Calviniſts, to its former luſtre. Several new profeſſors have lately been appointed — Necker, De Sauſſure, and Voucheur, profeſſors of botany; Jurine, profeſſor of ſurgery; Tingry of chemiſtry; Picot of ſtatiſtics, &c.

It is ſtated in a late number of the Moniteur, that of that official paper 3000, of the Publiciſte 2900, of the Journal de Paris 2800, of the Journal des Debats (which is moſt favourable to the ancient order of things) 6000, of the Clef des Cabinets 11000, of the Citoyen Français 1200, of the Journal des Defenſeurs de la Patrie 1000, of the Décade Philoſophique 900, and of the Engliſh newſpaper called the Argus 720, copies are ſold. Nothing more ſtrongly evinces the wretched ſtate of French literature, and the public opinion of the ſtate

of

of the preſs under the preſent government of France, than theſe numbers. England, with an inferior population, and without a language ſo current in other countries as the French, ſupports nearly 200 newſpapers, with a circulation of from one to five thouſand, beſides innumerable monthly publications, of which ſimilar numbers are ſold.

Diſcovery of Antiquities at Pontailler.—The exceſſive heats that prevailed in the month of Thermidor had almoſt laid bare one of the arms of the River Saone, at Pontailler, and many inhabitants of the country, while endeavouring to procure ſtones for building, which they found in large quantities in that part of the river, diſinterred columns, valuable fragments of marble, inſtruments of copper, and a figure of bronze about ten inches high, repreſenting a naked woman riſing out of the water, and with her hands wringing out the water with which her hair is moiſtened. This figure is remarkably graceful, and bears the fineſt proportions. Citizen LESCHEVIN repaired to Pontailler, and cauſed excavations to be made in the bed of the river. From theſe reſearches, and thoſe made previouſly, it appears, that there have been diſcovered a number of inſtruments which belong to ſurgery, and many medals in bronze of the Emperors Nerva, Veſpaſian, Nero, Antoninus, Domitian, &c.

LIST OF THE NEW PUBLICATIONS IN MARCH.

☞ *As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, and conſequently the only one that can be uſeful to the Public for purpoſes of general reference, it is requested that Authors and Publiſhers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works, (poſt paid), and they will always be faithfully inſerted FREE of EXPENCE.*

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NEW ACTS OF THE BRITISH LEGISLATURE.

An Analyſis of all the Acts of General Importance, paſſed during the preſent Seſſion of Parliament—to be regularly continued in every ſucceeding Magazine, during the Sitting of Parliament.

"An Act to amend and continue, until the expiration of ſix Weeks after the commencement of the next ſeſſion of Parliament, the Reſtrictions contained in ſeveral Acts of the 37th and 38th Years of the Reign of his preſent Majeſty, on Payments of Caſh by the Bank." (28th Feb. 1803.)

IT is not, at this period, neceſſary to ſtate the original grounds upon which the meaſure of reſtricting the Bank from making its iſſues in ſpecie was founded; for although conſiderable objections were, in the firſt inſtance, raiſed againſt its expediency, yet, after the meaſure was adopted, moſt perſons agreed that there would be great danger in making the Bank iſſue ſpecie precipitately.

When the laſt renewal of the reſtriction took place, it was fully juſtified by the ſtate of the exchange, for if the Bank had not been then reſtrained by law from paying in caſh, all the ſpecie in the country would have found its way to the continent, where Engliſh coin would have held a higher value than at home: and, although the courſe of exchange is not at preſent ſuch as to afford the ſame ſolid argument for the neceſſity of continuing the meaſure*, yet other important conſiderations ſeem to have called for its adoption.

The circumſtances which induced the Chancellor of the Exchequer, (who profeſſed himſelf to be anxious that the Bank ſhould reſume the practice of paying in ſpecie) were ſtated to be the following:—There was no influx of bullion into the country from abroad, to replace the ſpecie that might be ſent out of the kingdom; that it had been found neceſſary for Parliament to enable Country-banks to iſſue ſmall notes, to a conſiderable amount, for ſpecie, and it would be improper, whilſt this quantity of paper was in circulation, to take off, inconſiderately or prematurely, the check upon the iſſue of caſh from the Bank; for the immediate conſequence would be, a ſudden and general demand on the Bank, and a certain exportation of

* The exchange was ſtated to be at par with Hamburg, and a little below par with Amſterdam.

moſt

moſt of the ſpecie, and this too at a time when no bullion arrives to ſupply the deficiency that would be thus unavoidably created: that it was therefore moſt prudent to wait till the courſe of exchange became ſteady and ſtable in favour of this country; becauſe, if the reſtriction was taken off too ſoon, it was highly probable that it would ſhortly afterwards become neceſſary to apply to Parliament to renew it.

Under the above circumſtances, he very forcibly argued, that it was much better that the reſtriction ſhould be continued a ſhort time longer, than that it ſhould be diſcontinued a day too ſoon; that it was a meaſure of wiſe and ſalutary precaution, and could be attended with no conſiderable inconveniencies, as a flouriſhing commerce, and progreſſive improvements in agriculture and manufactures, would have the effect of bringing bullion into the country; and, in ſuch a caſe, Parliament would be juſtified in making the Bank reſume its operations, by paying in ſpecie.

That, immediately after the paſſing of the firſt Reſtraining act, a ſpecific enquiry as to the ſtate of the Bank took place in Parliament, and the reſult of that enquiry eſtabliſhed, beyond a poſſibility of doubt, the complete ſolvency of the Bank, and that no inſufficiency in its circumſtances—no irregular preſſure upon it, for a ſupply to the pecuniary wants of Government—nothing that ought to affect the confidence of all Europe in the commercial and pecuniary credit of England: nothing, in ſhort, that ſhould excite the leaſt deſpondency, had given occaſion to the meaſure. That after the term of the firſt Reſtraining-act had expired, and its renewal was judged to be neceſſary; to ſatisfy the nation that the experiment of the firſt Act had not been unfortunate; that the circumſtances of the Bank had not become worſe, ſince its payment in ſpecie were forbidden; that neither the internal, nor the foreign trade of the kingdom had been impaired by the meaſure; a ſecond inquiry was deemed proper, and it was ſeriouſly and carefully made, and afforded reſults upon which the reſtriction was, to the ſatisfaction of Parliament and of the nation, renewed for a period to extend ſix months after the concluſion of a definitive treaty of peace. That that term elapſed, but Parliament were of opinion that the intereſt of the country would not then permit that the Bank ſhould return to its accuſtomed courſe of paying in ſpecie; and the Act 42 Geo. III. c. 40, was paſſed without any enquiry, becauſe Parliament had not the leaſt doubt of the ability of the Bank to make good all the payments which could be demanded from it; of its having derived new proſperity from the reſtrictions, inſtead of being by that injured in its credit, and cramped in its operations; of its continuing to afford the ſame aids and facilities to commerce as before the war commenced; becauſe it was not in the ſmalleſt degree doubtful but there was in the meaſure an expediency the moſt important, both commercial and political; an expediency, in regard to the certainty of which there prevailed but one common opinion: that no eſſential alteration had taken place in any of theſe circumſtances ſince the laſt ſeſſion: that the ſtate of Europe, and the circumſtances of this country, political and commercial, rendered it unwiſe to bring the Bank to the neceſſity of making its payments in coin, for it muſt purchaſe bullion, at whatever diſadvantage: it would perhaps narrow its diſcounts to the merchants: it might poſſibly diminiſh the quantity of the circulating medium, by leſſening the number of its notes; it would be the leſs able to grant aſſiſtance to the country bankers, at a time when the demands upon them for ſpecie were the moſt urgent: vaſt quantities of ſtock would be thus brought ſuddenly into the market, and a ſerious, tho' not irreſiſtable, ſhock would be given to the whole ſyſtem of commercial credit.

Under theſe ſtrong and convincing reaſons, Parliament has deemed it wiſe and ſalutary to continue the reſtrictions on payments of caſh at the Bank: and as ſome difficulties had ariſen in the courts of juſtice, upon the clauſe in the former act, reſpecting tenders being made in Bank-notes, on account of the impoſſibility of making an exact tender in Bank-notes, of a debt, in which there was a fraction of a pound, a clauſe, viz. ſect. 2, was, upon the ſuggeſtion of the Attorney General, introduced into the bill, to remedy that inconvenience.

The following is a correct abſtract of the ſeveral Reſtraining-acts, recited in, and continued by the Act of the preſent ſeſſion.

"By 37 Geo. III. c. 45. the Bank of England, and all perſons concerned, were indemnified for all acts done in purſuance of a minute of the Privy Council, of 26th Feb. 1797, recommending the Directors to forbear to iſſue caſh." §. 1.

"And it was enacted, that it ſhould not be lawful for the Bank to iſſue caſh, but according to the proviſions therein contained." §. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13.

"This was to continue in force until 24th June, 1797." §. 12.

"By 37 Geo 3. c. 91, the clauſes in the laſt act were re-enacted, and directed to be in force, and have continuance, until one month after the commencement of the next ſeſſion of parliament." §. 11.

"By 38 Geo. 3. c. 1. it ſhall not be lawful for the Bank of England to iſſue any caſh in payment to any demand whatſoever, except according to the proviſions hereinafter contained; and during the continuance of the reſtriction no ſuit ſhall be proſecuted againſt them, to compel payment of any note which they ſhall be willing to exchange for any note or notes of equal amount, payable on demand; or to compel payment of any ſum, which they ſhall be willing to pay in notes, payable on demand; and it ſhall be lawful for the company, during the continuance of the reſtriction, to apply to the court, wherein any ſuit ſhall be depending, to ſtay proceedings in a ſummary way; and in caſe ſuch ſuit ſhall be brought to compel payment of any note, payable on demand, the Bank may apply to the court to ſtay all proceedings, until the expiration of the time limited for the continuation of ſuch reſtriction, and ſuch court ſhall ſtay all proceedings accordingly; and in like manner they may apply to any court, in which any action ſhall be brought for compelling payment of any note, payable otherwiſe than on demand; or of any other debt whatſoever, to ſtay all proceedings on payment of the money, by delivery of notes payable on demand, if the party ſhall be willing to accept ſuch notes; but if the party ſhall refuſe, the court ſhall order all proceedings to be ſtayed, until the expiration of the time limited for the continuance of ſuch reſtriction as aforeſaid; but if it ſhall appear to ſuch court to be neceſſary, for the purpoſe of aſcertaining the amount of any demand on the Bank, or otherwiſe, for the furtherance of juſtice, that any proceedings ſhould be had, the court may permit proceedings to be had in ſuch action, or aſcertain the amount in a ſummary way; and no coſts ſhall be recovered againſt the Bank, unleſs the court ſhall be of opinion that the action was neceſſary for the purpoſe of aſcertaining the amount of the demand, or the title thereto; and in ſuch caſe, ſuch court may direct the payment of ſuch coſts, by the Bank, in notes payable on demand, if the party ſhall be willing to accept ſuch notes, and if not, then ſuch court ſhall ſtay all proceedings for ſuch coſts, until after the expiration of the reſtriction." §. 1.

"Nothing in this act ſhall reſtrain the company from iſſuing any ſum, leſs than 20s. in caſh, in payment of any demand, not amounting to 20s. or in payment of ſo much of any larger demand, as ſhall be a fractional part of 20s. above the reſidue of ſuch demand, or from iſſuing any ſum, in caſh, for the ſervices of the army, navy, or ordnance, in purſuance of any order of privy council, which orders of council ſhall be laid before Parliament, within three days after the date of each, if Parliament be then ſitting, and if not, then within three days after the ſitting." §. 2.

"It ſhall not be lawful for the company to iſſue any caſh, or notes, by way of loan, for, or on account of the public ſervice, except on the credit of the duties on malt, and the land tax, and any other advance authoriſed by any other Act." §. 3.

"But it ſhall be lawful for the company to accept, from any perſon, caſh, not being leſs than 500l. in exchange for notes of equal amount, upon an engagement from the company, to pay to ſuch perſon, caſh, in exchange for any note, payable on demand, not exceeding, in the whole, three fourths in caſh." §. 4.

"Alſo, it ſhall be lawful for the company to advance, for accommodation of the Bankers in London and Weſtminſter, and Southwark, in caſh, any ſums of money, not exceeding 100,000l. in the whole, to be paid at ſuch times, in ſuch proportions, and in ſuch manner, as to the company ſhall ſeem expedient." §. 5.

"Alſo, it ſhall be lawful for the bank, upon application by the Bank of Scotland, or the Royal Bank of Scotland, to iſſue and pay, for the ſole uſe of the ſaid Bank, ſuch ſum or ſums of money, in gold or ſilver, as may be required, not exceeding the ſum of 25,000l. for each." §. 6.

"All payments, in notes, of the governor and company, expreſſed to be payable on demand, ſhall be deemed payments in caſh, if made and accepted as ſuch." §. 7.

"During the continuance of the reſtriction on payments by the company, in caſh, no perſon ſhall be held to ſpecial bail, unleſs the affidavit ſhall not only contain the ſeveral matters, required by the act, 12 Geo 1. c. 29. but alſo that no offer has been made to pay the money ſworn to, in notes of the ſaid governor and company, expreſſed to be payable on demand (fractional parts of the ſum of twenty ſhillings only excepted); and if any proceſs ſhall be iſſued againſt any perſon, upon which ſuch perſon might have been held to ſpecial bail, and no affidavit ſhall be made as aforeſaid, and ſo in Mr. Runnington's edition of the Statutes, no ſuch offer of payment, in notes, had been made, ſuch perſon ſhall not be arreſted; but proceedings ſhall be had againſt ſuch perſon in the ſame manner, as if no affidavit had been made for holding ſuch perſon to ſpecial bail: but if an affidavit ſhall be made, and it ſhall be likewiſe ſworn, that ſuch offer of payment has been made, it ſhall be lawful for the court, out of which ſuch proceſs ſhall iſſue; or, for any judge of ſuch court, in a ſummary way, to order the defendant to cauſe notes, payable on demand, to be depoſited in ſuch manner, as ſuch court or judge ſhall direct, to anſwer the demands of the plaintiff; and if ſuch depoſit ſhall not be made within the time limited by

ſuch

ſuch order, it ſhall be lawful, upon affidavit, made and filed, that ſuch depoſit has not been made, to arreſt and hold him to bail." §. 8.

"All ſums, payable for any part of the public revenue, ſhall be accepted by the collectors, in notes of the Bank, payable on demand, if offered." §. 9.

"It ſhall be lawful for the Bank to iſſue caſh, out of any caſh which ſhall be at their diſpoſal, in payment of any demand whatſoever, upon giving five days notice, in writing, to the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, of which notice the Speaker is to cauſe notice forthwith to be inſerted in the London Gazette." §. 10.

ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTCIES *and* DIVIDENDS *announced between the 20th of Feb. and the 20th of March, extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES.

The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheſes.

ARKINSTALL, Henry, and Samuel George, Burſlem, potters. (Willington and Small, Temple

Ayres, Nicholas, Liverpool, dealer. (Martin, Newcaſtle under Lyne

Bayns, Joſeph, late of Croome Dabitot, now of Upton upon Severn, builder and carpenter. (Watts, Symond's inn

Barker, John, Fieldhead, Caſtle Sowerby, woodmonger. (Clennel, Staple's inn

Ballanger, Thomas, Tiverton, innholder. (Batten and Auſtice, Temple

Bourne, Herbert, St. James's ſtreet, ſilk-mercer. (Scnier, Charles ſtreet, Covent Garden

Bevan, Thomas, Haverfordweſt, ſhopkeeper. (Gabel, Lincoln's inn

Brown, Thomas, junior, Wigmore ſtreet, baker. (Mills, Ely place

Bouraman, William, Liverpool, broker. (Blackſtock, Temple

Croſeley, William, Manchester, cotton-manufacturer. (Milne and Parry, Temple

Clement, Joſeph, Plymouth Dock, vintner. (Mayow, Gray's inn

Cooper, John, ſenior and junior, Sevenoaks, coopers, turners, &c. (Poole, ſerjeant's inn, Chancery lane

Clements, Robert, New Buckenham, ſhopkeeper. (Foſter, ſon, Unthank, and Foſter, Norwich

Chriſtopher, Ann, Blakedown, iron-manufacturer and plater. (Bigg, Hatton Garden

Dow, James, Bush lane, merchant. (Adams, Old Jewry

Drayton, John, Carſhalton, victualler. (Gregſon, Angel court, Throgmorton ſtreet

Edwards, Samuel, Manchester, cotton ſpinner. (Cheſhyre, and Walker, Manchester

Finegan, John, late of Half-moon ſtreet, Biſhopſgate, now of Peckham Gap, calico and muſlin dyer. (Langham, Barlet's buildings

Green, John, Reading, mealman. (Dyneley and Sons, Gray's inn

Gorin, John Florian, and Elizabeth Johnſton, St. Mary Axe, merchants. (Oakley, New London ſtreet

Gibbons, John, and William Sherwood (John Gibbons and Co.) Liverpool, merchants. (Leigh, Liverpool

Kitchen, William, Liverpool, merchant. (Blackſtock, Temple

Harriſon, Thomas, Biſhopwearmouth, merchant. (Blackiſton, Symond's inn

Hurd, William, York, merchant and taylor. (Allen and Exley, Furnival's inn

Harris, Timothy, Waltham Holy Croſs, pin-maker. (Jeſſop, Waltham Abbey

Harker, Daniel, Winchcomb, ſoap-boiler. (Edmunds and Son, Exchequer Office, Lincoln's inn

Hunt, Thomas, Leather lane, hardwareman. (Fitzgerald, Lemon-ſtreet

James, Samuel, St. Philip and Jacob, Briſtol, pawnbroker. (Lawrence, Briſtol

Inglis, James, late of Militer ſquare, London, but now of Jamaica, merchant. (Forbes, Bly place

James, Robert, late of Size lane, London, now of Tobago, merchant. (Chippendale, Temple

Jodrell, William Peter, Bridgewater ſquare, and Kemp's row, Chelſea, merchant. (Kernot, Carey ſtreet

Jones, David, Newodwryd, horſedealer. (Edmunds and Son, Exchequer Office, Lincoln's inn

Kilſhaw, John, Liverpool, merchant. (Blackſtock, Temple

Leith, Andrew, Shoe lane, ſmith. (Bolton, Savage, and Pike, Temple

Malone, Patrick, Manchester, ſhoemaker. (Foulkes, Bury place, Bloomsbury

Macaulay, John, Liverpool, merchant. (Blackſtock, Temple

Martin, George, Suffolk ſtreet, Charing Croſs, watchmaker. (Jones and Green, Salisbury ſquare

Morphew, William, Rotherfield, dealer in corn. (Wilſon, and Broad, Union ſtreet, Southwark

Nicol, James Gavern, Goldſmith row, Hackney road, bricklayer. (Ashfield, High ſtreet, Shadwell

Peacock, Joſeph Allen, Broad ſtreet, Ratcliffe, cheeſemonger. (Burt, Gould ſquare, Crutched Friars

Pardoe, William, Clement's lane, St. Clement's Danes, ivory-turner. (Poole, ſerjeant's inn, Chancery lane

Parker, John, Sodbury, mercer and draper. (Clarke and Pardoe, Bewdly

Reddiſh, John, Sutton, near Frodſham, cornfactor. (Leeke, Chester

Read, Edmund, Newcaſtle, miller, (Atkinſon, Chancery lane

Richardſon, John, Pocklington, ſheep jobber. (Lambert, Hatton Garden

Ruſſell heim, Sander, Gouldſtone ſquare, merchant. (Howard, Jewry ſtreet

Stowe, Thomas, Broadway, Worceſter, butcher (Smart, Staple's inn

Shallcroſs, Stephen, and Robert Barnes, Manchester, cotton-manufacturers (Edge, Manchester

Sale, James, Liverpool, broker. (Blackſtock, Temple

Spalding, Henry, Metheld, grocer. (Lyon and Collyer, Bedford row

Simpſon, William, Clement's lane, merchant and inſurance broker. (Wadeſon, Barlow, and Grosvenor, Auſtin Friars

Shepard, Joſeph, Briſtol, hoſier. (Blandford and Sweet, Temple

Tench, John, jun. Tokenhouſe yard, merchant. (Lany, Great Preſcot ſtreet

Vickers, Robert, Liverpool, merchant ſurviving partner of Nicholas Vickers. (Wiatt and Forrell, Liverpool

Wigfield, James, jun. Northallerton, mercer and grocer. (Evans, Furnival's inn

Wood, William, Charlton ſtreet, Fitzroy ſquare, cordwainer (Daviſon, Clement's inn

Wright, John, Lamb ſtreet, Spitalfields, cheeſemonger. (Redit, Cooke's court, Carey ſtreet

Whitby, Robert, Manchester, cotton-ſpinner. (Edge, Temple

White, Thomas, junior, Stroud, Kent, coal merchant: (Townſhend and Ruſſell, High ſtreet, Southwark

Witke, Chriſtian John Adam Witke and Co.) Coleman ſtreet. (Rivington, Fenchurch buildings

Winter, Thomas, Brewer ſtreet, optician. (Sparks and Winter, Temple

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Bradbury, Samuel, Baſinghall ſtreet, broker, March 25

Bolton, A. J. St. Martin's lane, upholder, April 19

Browne, R. Adam's court, Broad ſtreet, merchant, April 23

Barnſley, John, and Joſeph Smith, St. John in Bedwardine Morocco hide manufacturer, April 7

Bottomley, Thomas, Liverpool, linen draper, April 7

Bedson, George, Manchester, fuſtian manufacturer, April 12

Carter, Robert, Wilham, linen draper, April 2

Collinſhaw, Charles, Aſhborne, grocer, April 26

Clayfield, Edward, Grafton ſtreet, Soho, woollen-draper, April 25

Dowley, Thomas, Sunderland, ſhip-owner, March 19

Elliot, George, and George Pickard, Wood ſtreet, velvet-ribbon-manufacturers, &c. May 7

Grainge, Joſeph, Uxbridge, broker, April 5

Gamble, Thomas, jun. Leiceſter, woolcomber March 21

Gilmour, Robert, Lyon's inn, inſurer, March 19

Hill, John, Maidſtone, glaſs-ſeller, March 29 and April 5

Hopwood, David, Union ſtreet, Mary-le bonne, grocer, March 15

Haworth, Edmund, Millhill, John Haworth, Hamp ead, and Jonathan Haworth, Ardwick, calico-printers, &c. April 11

James, —— Manchester, muſlin manufacturer, March 10

King, James and Joſeph, Newcaſtle, potters, ſeparate eſtate of James, March 21

Kindon, John, Briſtol, cabinet-maker, April 9

Lack, John, South Creak, ſhopkeeper, April 5

Leach, James Aſkew, Jewry ſtreet, wine merchant, April 12

Liniker, John, Liverpool, woollen-draper, April 29

Manſon, Thomas, Tokenhouſe yard, merchant, March 19

Minine, Charles, Exeter, tallow-chandler, &c. March 24

Malcom, Samuel, Old Broad ſtreet, broker, April 23

M'Henry, R. Stratford on Avon, mercer, April 9

Mitchill, Thomas, Hatton Gour, merchant, April 19

Neave, Thomas and Moſes, Bickton, millers, &c. April 13

Potter, William, Bath, upholder, March 15

Pain, Edward, Piccadilly, wax chandler, April 25

Rowlands, Edward, Colebrookedale, barge owner, April 25

Rocheſter, Thomas, Canterbury row, coal merchant, April 16

Streator, W. Billinghurſt, miller, April 4

Sadler, John, Birmingham, grocer, April 9

Underwood, John, Great Marlborough ſtreet, apothecary, April 23

Wolſtenholme, Dean, junior, Waltham Croſs, inn-holder, March 12

Weller, William Waterly, Deptford, miller, March 12

Whately, John, Bankſide, colour-manufacturer, April 26

Wild, James, Bulme place, brewer, April 13

Watſon, William Hill, Whitchurch, ſcrivener, April 26

ACCOUNT OF THE DISEASES IN LONDON,

From the 20th of February to the 20th of March,

Admitted under the Care of the Phyſicians of the Finſbury Diſpenſary.

	No. of Caſes.
FEBRIS Catarrhalis - -	69
Rheumatiſmus - -	23
Dyſpnœa - - -	19
Aſthenia - - -	32
Dyſenteria - - -	9
Amenorrhœa - - -	18
Menorrhagia - - -	6
Leucorrhœa - - -	5
Epilepſia - - -	9
Hyſteria - - -	11
Aſcites & Anaſarca - -	7
Morbi Cutanei - -	21
Morbi Infantiles - -	30

The late epidemic, intitled the Influenza, has not, ſo far as the author of this article has been able to notice it, differed in any eſſential or important ſymptom from the febris catarrhalis. Some of the ordinary ſymptoms, however, of the catarrhal fever have in this been unuſually aggravated, eſpecially that of debility, which, in ſome inſtances, has amounted to an abſolute and permanent proſtration of corporeal ſtrength. The practice of the writer, in the prevailing epidemic, has been ſimple and uniform. The immediate adminiſtration of an emetic, a bliſter to the breaſt, an opiate at night, and in caſe of coſtiveneſs gentle aperients; mucilaginous mixtures, and the abſtraction of ſtimuli whilſt the cough continues violent; and after that, in order to ſecure and accelerate the proceſs of convaleſcence, nouriſhing diet, and pharmaceutical tonics, have conſtituted nearly the whole of his treatment in this diſeaſe. The propriety and ſufficiency of this treatment ſeem to have been confirmed by not one ſolitary inſtance of the diſeaſe, under his care, having terminated in death.

In the diſeaſes of children, which aſſume ſo prominent a figure in this and in every one of theſe periodical catalogues, there appears a monotonous uniformity in their ſymptoms, their cauſes, and of conſequence in the mode of treatment which they require.

For the moſt part, they originate either from the exiſtence of ſome ſpecies of filth in the ſtomach, or inteſtinal canal, or an inſufficient and too partial an attention to cutaneous cleanlineſs. To ſuch circumſtances principally may be aſcribed thoſe eruptions and diſcolourations of the ſkin, the convulſions, loſs of ſpirits, appetite, and ſtrength, the interrupted or perturbed ſleep, and the generality of thoſe *febriculæ* or *fevercts* to which the tender and very irritable conſtitution of a child is ſo particularly expoſed.

From the principle which has been ſtated, it obviouſly follows, that the object of the phyſician, in almoſt all infantile diſorders, is to take care that both the ſurface and the interior of the body ſhould be waſhed, and preſerved in a ſtate of the moſt exact cleanlineſs, the one by bathing, and a frequent renewal of raiment, and the other by avoiding any kind of indigeſtible or unwholeſome food, and the careful, but active, application, for a time, of emetic and cathartic remedies.

Could this intelligible and ſimple maxim be duly and generally impreſſed upon the minds of mothers, and the other, whether male or female, guardians and protectors of infants, how many thouſands of thoſe little victims might be reprieved from death, who, at preſent, are daily and hourly immolated at the ſhrine of ignorance, prejudice, or empyriciſm!

By the impoſing and irreſiſtible evidence of facts, the opinion which the Reporter has long ſince entertained and expreſſed in favour of the powerful efficacy of ſteel, has been ſo much enlarged, and ſo thoroughly confirmed, that of late he has been induced to apply it, not merely to one or two diſeaſes, but, with ſcarcely a ſingle exception, whatever the age or diſtinction in life of the patient may be, to all caſes in which relaxation and debility appear the prominent, primary, and characteriſtic ſymptoms.

The tortures even of acute rheumatiſm, and the cough which uſually accompanies catarrh, he has not unfrequently obſerved to be, in a ſenſible and conſiderable degree, alleviated by the adminiſtration of a drug, which, from its active and wholeſome energy, contributes, more perhaps than any other, to obliterate the opprobrium of inefficiency or incertitude, which popularly indeed, but moſt injurioufly and ignorantly, has been attached to the practice of the medical profeſſion.

It is ſomewhat ſingular, that the very ſame metal, which is ſo often made uſe of as a weapon of deſtruction, in the hands of the warrior, or the aſſaſſin, ſhould, in thoſe of the diſcerning and well-inſtructed phyſician, be converted into one of the moſt powerful and infallible inſtruments to be found in the magazine of nature, for reſtoring health, and giving, ſometimes as it were by magic, new life, vigour, and even beauty, to the human frame.

No. 30, *Southampton-row,* J. REID.
Ruſſell-ſquare.
March 26, 1803.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In March, 1803.

FRANCE.

THE conduct of the Chief Conſul continues to juſtify the character which we gave of him a few months ago. Whatever he might be in the field, where we allow his talents were extraordinary—in his internal government he is more a man of promiſes than of performance. His ſchemes are great, and even extravagant; but his means are totally inadequate to their execution. He has promiſed to reſtore the commerce of France. It languiſhes, if poſſible, even more than during the war; and, ſtrange as it may appear, numbers of Frenchmen derive an acceptable aſſiſtance from the caſual expenditure of thoſe whom curioſity draws from England to viſit the metropolis of the Gallic Empire. He cheriſhed the idle hope that the manufactures of France would rival thoſe of Britain. Mendicity and wretchedneſs pervade the provinces; and the poor are ſinking for want of relief. He eſtabliſhed the Catholic Religion; he has appointed Biſhops, and even nominated Cardinals. The Clergy are to this hour unpaid their wretched ſtipends; and they find, that they ſubſiſted better on the elemoſynary bounty of Engliſhmen, than they can under the unaccompliſhed engagements of the *Emperor of the Gauls!*

While ſuch is the miſerable ſtate of the country—diſcontent and intrigue are overawed by a vigilant adminiſtration, and an active police. France too, depopulated of genius and talent, by ſucceſſive years of aſſaſſination and bloodſhed, ſeems to poſſeſs no perſons of ſufficient ſpirit and firmneſs to aſſert the laws, or withſtand the abuſes of power; while the maſs of the people, ſickened by the evils reſulting from a ſucceſſion of revolutions, are happy to reſort to any government as a remedy againſt the miſeries of change. Whether theſe circumſtances will eſtabliſh, or not—the Conſular Throne; and whether Bonaparte is to be the author of a new dynaſty, time only can determine.

At one circumſtance we cannot help feeling ſome ſurprize—and that is the tardineſs of the preparations for St. Domingo. It muſt certainly be a grand object with the Chief Conſul to accompliſh the conqueſt of that iſland, and yet we hear of no levies adequate to ſuch an atchievement. The deficiency in the French marine is another ſubject of ſurprize, ſince it is confidently aſſerted, that the Chief Conſul has made application to our government for a ſupply of ſhipping to tranſport his troops to that devoted colony. On the policy of a compliance with this requiſition, doubts are entertained; but, we confeſs—we have none. In favour of the meaſure, the ſecurity of our Weſt-India poſſeſſions is pleaded, on the contrary—in politics, as well as in morals—*fiat Juſtitia ruat Cælum* is a ſound maxim: and whatever danger might reſult from the Blacks in St. Domingo, we cannot help regarding the French as a much more formidable enemy.

There is another ſubject which has occaſioned much converſation in France, and throughout Europe.—To us it is a matter of conſolation. We allude to the return of Citizen Sebaſtiani, from what may be called his miſſion of intrigue in Egypt. In our laſt Review of Public Affairs, we ſtated our apprehenſions of a connection between the Ottoman Porte and the Chief Conſul of France. From the report of this Military Ambaſſador, however, it does not appear that any ſuch connection exiſts, at leaſt as far as Egypt is concerned. The miſſion of Citizen Sebaſtiani is repreſented as for commercial purpoſes; but with whom he was to eſtabliſh commercial relations in Egypt is not eaſy to gueſs! When he arrived at Alexandria he had a conference with General Stuart, in which he inſiſted on the execution of the Treaty of Amiens; and, after urging the Engliſh General on the ſubject of the evacuation of Egypt, could only obtain for anſwer, "that he had received no orders from his government to that effect." As his miſſion was unauthorized by the Ottoman Porte, he ſeems to have been wholly employed in paying court, in the name of the Chief Conſul, to the petty chiefs and the populace. He ſays, "he inſtilled into the different chiefs the love of the Firſt Conſul towards Egypt, and the intereſt which he took in its happineſs." The report is full of trifling converſations and incidents, by no means intereſting. As a military man, Colonel Sebaſtiani has probably made himſelf well acquainted with the ſtrength of the different poſitions, and the face of the country; but as the French are without a navy, unleſs the Firſt Conſul can form a connection with the Porte, it is impoſſible he can effect any thing in Egypt; and of this there is not the leaſt probability. Another matter, contained in the report, is almoſt below contempt,

viz. an inſinuation, that General Stuart had fought to cauſe his aſſaſſination! If the honourable character of the Engliſh General was not a ſufficient refutation, we ſhould ſay that ſuch an object was not worth *powder* and *ſhot*; and thoſe who would cauſe the aſſaſſination of ſuch an agent, muſt be as fond of bloodſhed as the French have lately ſhewn themſelves.

Another official paper has equally attracted the attention of the public. On the 21ſt of February the Legiſlative Body and the Tribunate aſſembled at Paris. According to cuſtom, an *Expoſé*, or View of the State of France was laid before them. It takes an extended view of the relations of the Republic, both as to the colonies and foreign ſtates; but the moſt intereſting part is what regards our own country. It remarks, that Britiſh troops are ſtill in Egypt and Malta—that England is divided into two parties, the one which made the peace and wiſhes to maintain it, the other which has ſworn implacable enmity to France. "But whatever may be the ſucceſs of intrigue at London, it will never force other nations into new leagues; and the French Government aſſerts, with juſt pride, that *England alone cannot* now *contend with France*." Such is the vaunting ſtyle of this ſingular official paper, for the ſubſtance of which we muſt refer to the public papers.

Madame Leclerc arrived at Paris in the courſe of the preceding month, and preparations were making for a magnificent funeral of her late huſband. In the mean time, a malignant fever has raged in the French metropolis, which at firſt was ſuppoſed to have been imported from St. Domingo: but the Officers of Health, convened for that purpoſe, have attributed it entirely to the unſettled ſtate of the atmoſphere.

While we were thus proceeding in our ſpeculations concerning the political ſtate of France, our pen was arreſted by the alarming proſpect of hoſtilities between the two countries. Of the matter in agitation we profeſs to be ignorant. The alledged cauſe is the jealouſy excited in the Britiſh miniſtry by the immenſe warlike preparations in the ports of France and Holland. Theſe were profeſſedly deſtined by the French government for the reduction of its revolted colonies; while the Engliſh government have evidently ſuſpected they intended to ſtrike a *coup de main* againſt this country. We cannot be without our apprehenſions that, on the part of the latter, it muſt have been ſomething more than ſurmiſe; for, that expenſive armaments and preparations ſhould have been engaged in upon a mere ſuſpicion, we can ſcarcely believe, eſpecially after the really pacific diſpoſitions which our government has indicated upon all occaſions.

At a drawing-room of Madame Bonaparte, on the 15th March, a very curious and unprecedented converſation is reported to have taken place on this ſubject, between the Chief Conſul and the Britiſh Ambaſſador at Paris. That ſuch a converſation was actually held we have not the ſmalleſt doubt, but the different ſtatements vary ſo much from each other, that we can ſcarcely give any of them to our readers as the words of Bonaparte. All however agree with reſpect to the ſubſtance of the converſation, and the following ſeems the moſt probable, becauſe it is the leaſt exaggerated:

"The Firſt Conſul being preſent at the drawing-room of Madame Bonaparte, which took place on the (22d Ventoſe), 13th March, and having found Lord Whitworth and M. de Marcoff ſtanding together, ſaid to them, 'We have fought for fifteen years, and it ſeems there is a ſtorm gathering at London, which may produce another war of fifteen years more.—The King of England has ſaid, in his meſſage to the parliament, that France had prepared offenſive armaments; he has been miſtaken; there is not in the ports of France any conſiderable force, they having all ſet out for St. Domingo. He ſaid there exiſted ſome differences between the two cabinets; I do not know of any. It is true that his Majeſty has engaged by treaty that England ſhould evacuate Malta.—It is poſſible to kill the French people, but not to intimidate them.'

"At the concluſion of the drawing-room, the Engliſh miniſter being near the door, the Conſul ſaid to him, 'The Ducheſs of Dorſet has paſſed the moſt unpleaſant ſeaſon at Paris; I moſt ardently wiſh ſhe may paſs the pleaſant one alſo; but if it is true that we are to have war, the reſponſibility, both in the ſight of God and man, will be on thoſe who ſhall refuſe to execute the Treaty."

WEST-INDIES.

The war in St. Domingo is carried on with a ferocity unprecedented, even in the hiſtory of ſavage nations. It is literally a war of extermination: and we think the barbarities on the ſide of the French are, if poſſible, even more atrocious than on the ſide of the negroes.—Whole ſhip-loads of theſe unfortunate creatures, men, women and children, many of whom muſt have been innocent, have been ſunk in the ſea, or

or ſuffocated. On the other hand, every, white perſon, who falls into the hands of the blacks, is maſſacred. In the Bite of Leogane, they take every veſſel they meet with, and put every perſon to death whom they find on-board. Three American veſſels have been taken by them, and the crews maſſacred: alſo, a paſſage-boat from St. Mark's, with forty perſons on-board. The ſame boat was, however, re-taken by the boats of a French frigate, and a horrible retaliation was practiced on the negroes, who were kicked, ſtoned, and trampled to death. In a word, the conduct of the French Generals towards this wretched colony, ſeems to juſtify all the imputations which have been caſt on the conduct of Bonaparte, in Syria.

The aſpect of affairs has been more favourable to the French, ſince the death of Leclerc, and ſince Rochambeau has aſſumed the command, who appears, from all circumſtances, to be a very ſuperior character.

AMERICA.

The expected ceſſion of Louiſiana, &c. to the French, has cauſed ſome conſternation in the United States. Mr. Jefferſon is reported to have expreſſed himſelf in diſapprobation of French ambition; and to have ſaid, "that Great Britain was the only ally on which America ought to depend."

GREAT BRITAIN.

Among the political phenomena of the day, we may account the little intereſt which the late State Trials excited. We have known infinitely more attention given to a mere trial for a common felony: and thoſe who remember the caſes of Dr. Dodd, the Perreaus, and Mrs. Rudd, and even of the Weſtons, will be ſurpriſed to hear, that the trial of a number of perſons, for a direct conſpiracy againſt the life of the king, and againſt the conſtitution of the country, ſhould have produced ſo little alarm, and ſcarcely an inquiry.

Of theſe trials a full account was given in our laſt, and the reſult of them perfectly juſtified our opinion on the ſubject, when it was firſt ſtarted. No doubt remains upon our minds of the inſanity of the unfortunate perſon, who appeared as the ring-leader of the plot. Whether his intellects were firſt deranged by a long *ſolitary confinement*, (an odious puniſhment, and not fit for a free country) or whether they were injured before by his exertions in hot and unfavourable climates, we ſhall not attempt to determine. The apparent conſiſtency in his harangues, is no argument to the contrary with us. We have known many inſane perſons, who were conſiſtent on one ſubject, as leaſt as far at an adherence to that ſubject is a proof. But the very circumſtances on which he was convicted, were the ſtrongeſt proofs of inſanity.—"I will do it with my own hands—my heart is callous." With reſpect to the other parties, we muſt ſay, that both the evidences and priſoners appear to have been ſome of the moſt depraved of human beings. The principal evidence, Windſor, while he acted in the character of an avowed ſpy, continued inveigling men, in their phraſe—"bringing them in"—to the conſpiracy. The principal evidences had been more than once flogged out of their regiments; and one of them impeached his own brother. Some of the priſoners, on the other hand, (and we wiſh not to ſpeak harſhly of the dead) evinced the moſt ſavage and blood-thirſty of diſpoſitions. They were ignorant and vicious men. The plot in itſelf was moſt contemptible.—Succeſs could never have attended ſo ill-concerted a deſign; and had it not been that mercy extended to them might have encouraged more deſperate and able traitors, we have no doubt but they would have been pardoned.

It is ſomething conſolatory to reflect, that not more than forty ſuch depraved wretches were to be found in the kingdom; and the reluctance with which even ſome of them were drawn into the conſpiracy, is honourable to the feelings of Engliſhmen. On the whole, we muſt add, the trials were conducted in a moſt fair and honourable manner; and the convictions were founded upon the moſt ſatisfactory evidence.

In the courſe of the preceding month a Bill was introduced by the Miniſtry for Continuing the Reſtriction on the Bank Payments. It occaſioned two warm debates in the Houſe of Lords, in which the Grenville party endeavoured to invalidate the ſtatements of Mr. Addington, relative to the finances.

The reſt of the parliamentary proceedings in that month related chiefly to the re-eſtabliſhment of the Prince of Wales in his former dignity and ſplendour. The claim for the arrears of the Duchy of Cornwall being admitted by ſome of the higheſt law authorities ſeems to have afforded the ground for this meaſure. On the 16th of February the Chancellor of the Exchequer preſented a meſſage from his Majeſty, recommending the preſent ſituation of the Prince to the attention of Parliament; and on the 23d the Houſe of Commons reſolved itſelf into a committee for its conſideration. The Chancellor of the Exchequer went into

into an hiſtorical detail relative to the monies voted at different times for the ſupport of his Royal Highneſs. He concluded by ſtating that his propoſition went to place the Prince of Wales in the ſame ſituation as before the act which paſſed in 1795. It was not his intention to make any alteration in the ſyſtem of paying off the debts, and the ſame checks would remain to prevent their accumulation. He diſclaimed the petition of right as a motive for this meaſure, and concluded by moving that a ſum not exceeding 60,000l. per ann. be granted to his Royal Highneſs from the 5th of January 1803, to the 5th of January 1806.

This ſubject occupied the attention of Parliament till the 8th of March, when a new and more formidable one was ſtarted. It was introduced by a meſſage from his Majeſty, ſtating "That, as very conſiderable military preparations were carrying on in the ports of France and Holland, he had judged it expedient to adopt additional meaſures of precaution for the ſecurity of his dominions; that though the preparations were avowedly directed to colonial ſervice, (the Meſſage proceeded to ſtate), yet as diſcuſſions of great importance were ſtill ſubſiſting between his Majeſty and the French government, the reſult of which was at preſent uncertain, he was induced to make this communication, &c."

The Meſſage was taken into conſideration the next day, and an Addreſs of Thanks voted by both Houſes. On the Friday following an additional vote was paſſed for 10,000 ſeamen. The Militia were ordered immediately to be embodied; and on the day the communication was made to Parliament, preſs-warrants were iſſued, which were backed by the Lord Mayor.—A very hot preſs took place on the river.—The ſame meaſure was extended to the out ports, and we have reaſon to think that by this time the vote of the Houſe of Commons is nearly accompliſhed.—During all this time the miniſters have obſerved moſt cautious and prudent ſilence with reſpect to the reaſons on which they have acted. But we cannot help ſuſpecting that their information, from whatever quarter they may have received it, is but too deciſive with reſpect to the views of the Chief Conſul. Many reports are in circulation, which, if true, afford ſtrong confirmation of this ſuſpicion. The malcontents of Ireland are known to be in motion, and at this time unuſually active.—Nay, it is announced that a correſpondence between them and France has been actually detected. A veſſel from France alſo was ſtranded in the month of December, near Shoreham, in Suſſex, and was deſerted by her crew, upon which ſhe was taken poſſeſſion of by the officers of the cuſtoms. Her cargo was found to conſiſt of 2000 ſtand of arms, ten braſs ſwivels, three pieces of ordnance, powder, and other military ſtores. Her papers indicated her to have been bound from Dunkirk for New Orleans. A few days ſince, however, it is ſaid, ſome flags and other things which had floated aſhore, excited a ſuſpicion that her real deſtination was Ireland; and this ſeemed to be confirmed by the ſtate of her proviſions, which were not ſufficient for ſo long a voyage as to New Orleans.

Such are all the facts that we are able to ſtate at preſent. If, however any hoſtile, and we may call them treacherous, views, have actuated the Chief Conſul on this occaſion, he is completely anticipated by the good information and promptitude of our miniſtry, and is evidently, by the converſation which we have inſerted under the head of France, taken unprepared. We have therefore good hopes that the differences ſubſiſting between the two nations will be compromiſed. In the mean time ſtocks have undergone a very great depreſſion.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON.

With Biographical Memoirs of diſtinguiſhed Characters recently deceaſed.

Return of the annual number of marriages (purſuant to Act of Parliament) throughout England and Wales, from the year 1754, when the marriage-act took place, to the preſent time. Average of five years, ending with

Per Annum.	*Per Annum.*	*Per Annum.*
1760—54000	1775—59000	1790—68000
1765—58000	1780—62000	1795—71000
1770—58000	1785—65000	1800—73000

Theſe numbers are, however, ſomewhat leſs than the truth, as from about 260 places returns have not been procured; which, with the marriages of the Quakers and Jews, not entered in the pariſh regiſters, make a deficiency of about 1,000 per annum.

The annual amount of the Burials authorizes a ſatisfactory inference of diminiſhing mortality ſince the year 1780; the number of marriages and baptiſms indicate that the exiſting

exiſting population is, to that of 1780, as 117 to 100; while the amount of regiſtered burials has remained ſtationary during the laſt twenty-one years; the firſt five of which, as well as the laſt five years, and all the twenty-one years taken together, equally average about 186,000 per annum.

MARRIED.

Dr. Reid, of Southampton-row, to Miſs Geldard, of Caroline-ſtreet.

Chr. Fagan, eſq. of the Bengal military eſtabliſhment, to Miſs Fagan, of Mitcham, Surrey.

The Rev. H. Budd, chaplain of Bridewell Hoſpital, to Miſs Lewin, of Eltham, in Kent.

At St. James's-church, Mr. Beckwith, jun. to Miſs Boydell, of Pall Mall.

W. Bloxam, eſq. banker, of Southwark, to Miſs A. Burnett, daughter of Sir Robert Burnett.

At St. Stephen's, Walbrook, by ſpecial licence, W. Moore, eſq. of Doctor's Commons, to Miſs Price, daughter of the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor.

J. Miller, eſq. of Carey-ſtreet, Lincoln's-inn, to Miſs Bond, daughter of Sir James Bond, of Henrietta-ſtreet.

J. March, eſq. of Sambrook-court, Baſinghall-ſtreet, to Miſs Parker, late of London Wall.

T. Rutſon, eſq. of Hillingdon, in Middleſex, to Miſs J. Stable, niece of Sir Daniel Williams, one of the police magiſtrates at Whitechapel.

Mr. R. Henley, ſurgeon, and medical ſtorekeeper of the iſland of Jerſey, to Miſs H. A. F. March, of Knightſbridge.

C. J. Lawſon, eſq. of the Middle Temple, to Miſs Lawſon, eldeſt daughter of A. Lawſon, eſq. of Groſvenor-place.

At Cheſhunt, in Herts, Newcomen Edgworth, eſq. to Miſs Savary.

At Mary-le-bonne Church, G. Shiffner, eſq. to Miſs Green.

T. Richings, eſq. of Thavies-inn, Holborn, to Miſs C. Patterſon, daughter of Colonel Patterſon, of Lambeth.

DIED.

In Gower-ſtreet, *W. Robinſon, eſq.* of Abinger-hall, in Surrey, and commodore in the Eaſt India Company's marine ſervice at Bombay.

At his apartments in the Mews, *Mr. J. Smith*, many years coachman to the Queen.

At his houſe in Glouceſter-place, *W. Arthur Croſbie, eſq.*

In Greek-ſtreet, Soho-ſquare, in his 84th year, *Gen. E. Maxwell Brown*, colonel of the 67th regiment of foot.

Alſo, aged 52, *Mr. T. Clarke.*

Mrs. Bray, of Percy-ſtreet, Rathbone-place.

Aged 62, *Mrs E. Hatch*, of the Baptiſt's-head Coffee-houſe, Chancery-lane.

In Upper Titchfield-ſtreet, Portland-place, *Mrs. Handcock*, widow.

Aged 59, *Mr. F. Regnier*, of Leiceſter-ſquare.

At Iſleworth, aged 53, *Mrs. Twining.*

At Poplar, *Mrs. Hankey*, widow of the late J. Hankey, eſq.

The *Rev. Mr. Peachey*, chaplain to the Duke of Cumberland.

In Glouceſter place, Portman-ſquare, *Vice Admiral Sir James Wallace.*

In Cavendiſh-ſquare, *Mrs. Hungerford*, ſiſter and co-heireſs to L. Keate Hungerford, eſq. of Studley-houſe, in Wiltſhire.

J. R. Ceſar Durnford, eſq. of Great Cumberland-ſtreet, Portman ſquare.

In Grafton-ſtreet, *Mrs. Beachcroft*, widow.

At Knightſbridge, *Mrs Ellis*

In the King's Mews, *Mrs. Horneck*, mother to General Horneck.

In Sloane-ſtreet, *Mrs. Strutt.*

At Richmond, the *Hon. Miſs Howe*, ſiſter to Lord Howe.

Aged 26, *Mrs. Wolfe*, of the Haymarket.

In Devonſhire-place, W. *Patterſon, eſq.*

J. James, eſq. of Elſtead, Surrey.

Mr. Burgeſs, of the Yorkſhire Stingo public-houſe, New-road, Mary-le-bonne.

At his houſe in the Adelphi, *H. Fearon, eſq.* of the Royal College of Surgeons, a gentleman highly celebrated among his brethren for his new mode of operating on cancers, and for the compleat ſucceſs which followed him in a profeſſion he had embraced with peculiar ardour.

Mrs. Minſhull, of Mill-bank-ſtreet, Weſtminſter.

In Rathbone-place, *Mrs. Lucas*, widow.

In his 78th year, the *Right Hon. General Warde*, colonel of the fourth regiment of dragoon-guards.

At Hampſtead, *Mrs. Howard*, widow of the late G. Howard, eſq. juſtice of peace, and deputy-lieutenant of the county of Middleſex.

Mrs. Offley, widow, of Great Ormond-ſtreet.

Aged 78, *W. Morris, eſq.* of High-ſtreet, Mary-le-bonne.

At Highgate, *Capt. J. Burgeſs*, late of the 84th regiment of foot.

At Clapton, aged 64, *Mrs. A. Vaux.*

Mr. Fourdrinier, ſtationer, at Charing-croſs.

In Canterbury-place, Lambeth, aged 69, *Mrs. Ward*, widow of H Ward, eſq. late of the General Poſt Office.

In Baker-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare, *Mrs. Middleton*, wife of J. Middleton, eſq. of Shanford-houſe, near Wincheſter.

At Walworth, aged 60, *Mrs. Gill*, ſiſter of Mr. Aſtley, of the Amphitheatre, Weſtminſter-bridge.

In Grafton-ſtreet, *Mrs. Cuffe*, relict of T. Cuffe, eſq. of Grange, in the county of Kilkenny, Ireland.

Mrs. Dutens, of Leiceſter ſquare.

At Kenſington, *Mrs. Delafield*, ſiſter of Mr. Alderman Combe.

The *Rev. Louis de la Chaumette*, one of the miniſters of the French Church, in Threadneedle-ſtreet.

At Guildford, *Mrs. Pickſtone*, wife of Mr. Pickſtone, under-ſheriff of the county of Surrey.

At Clapton, aged 70, *Miſs D'Aguilar*, daughter of Diego Baron D'Aguilar, of the Holy Roman Empire.

Aged 76, at Buſh-hill, Edmonton, *Mrs. Blackburn*, relict of John Blackburn, eſq. who died in the year 1798. She was daughter of —— Small, eſq. of St. Helena; married, firſt, to Felix Baker, eſq. captain of an Eaſt Indiaman, who brought her from thence; ſecondly, to John Berens, eſq. of Southgate, who died 1787; and, laſtly, to Mr. Blackburn.

At Watford, Herts, *Mr. Ebret*, ſurgeon, only ſon of the celebrated Artiſt and Botaniſt of that name.

In Park-ſtreet, the widow of *Major Joyce*.

At his houſe, at Hornſey, in his 73d year, *John Danvers*, eſq.

At Lambeth, the *Rev. Thomas Pearce*, D. D. ſub-dean of the Chapel Royal.

Mr. Thomas Woollerton, many years an eminent linen-draper in Oxford-ſtreet.

At his houſe, the corner of Park-lane, Piccadilly, *Charles Cole*, eſq.

At Twickenham, the relict of *Peter Shakerley, eſq.*

In Weſt Smithfield, *Mrs. Fenton*, wife of Mr. Fenton, woollen-draper.

In Carnaby-market, *Mr. Elland*, butcher, formerly of Enfield.

At Homerton, *John Lomax, eſq.* Maſter of the Innholders Company.

At his brother's houſe, at Mile-end, *Rear-admiral Charrington*.

In her 80th year, *Mrs. Saunders*, of Liſſon-ſtreet, Paddington.

In Margaret-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare, *Mrs. Sarah Stephens*.

In Montpelier-row, Twickenham, Middleſex, the relict of *Major Vaughan*.

Aged 70, *Peter Waldo*, eſq. of Mitcham, Surrey: liberal, though, to many, who partook of his bounty through the hands of others, an unknown benefactor, and friend to the poor.

Mr. *T. Trotter*, engraver, ſon of the Rev. Dr. Trotter, of Swallow-ſtreet. He ſerved an apprenticeſhip to a calico-printer, which requires a talent for drawing; and when he was out of his time he betook himſelf to engraving, and ſoon produced many excellent portraits in various works; alſo a head of the Rev. Stephen Wiſſon, and another of Lord Morpeth; his laſt principal performance was the portrait of Shakeſpeare, patronized by the late Mr. G. Steevens. A few years ſince he received a hurt in his eyes by the fall of a flower-pot from a chamber-window, which prevented his following a profeſſion he had adopted from choice; and he has lately been principally employed in making drawings of churches and monuments, in various parts of the country, for Sir Richard Hoare and other gentlemen. He has left a widow, and one daughter, totally unprovided for, to lament a good huſband, a good father, and a worthy honeſt man. He was buried in the yard of the New Chapel, Broadway, Weſtminſter, where the remains of the ingenious Hollar were depoſited.

After a ſhort illneſs, in conſequence of a violent cold which he caught by officially attending the Seſſions at the Old Bailey, aged 56 or 57, *Tipping Rigby*, eſq. alderman of Caſtle Baynard Ward. He was the youngeſt ſon of a Clergyman of Buckingham, deſcended from an ancient family in Northamptonſhire, where they had been ſettled more than 200 years. Few men have paſſed through life with a fairer character. So great was the confidence repoſed in him by his fellow citizens, that they choſe him one of their repreſentatives in the Common Council twenty-ſix years ſucceſſively. In this ſituation he conducted himſelf with ſo much prudence and moderation as to give ſatisfaction to all parties. On the death of the late Midford Young, eſq. in 1802, he was appointed Deputy of his Ward. The reſignation of Sir William Herne, ſoon after, afforded his friends another opportunity of ſhewing how much they were attached to him. By their exertions he was elected alderman almoſt without oppoſition: three hands only of the numerous voters aſſembled on the day of election were held up in favour of his opponent, though that opponent was a man of large fortune, and of great reſpectability. But theſe civic honours, ſo handſomely conferred upon him, were but of ſhort duration, he ſcarcely enjoying them ſix months.

J. Leſlie, eſq. of Buckingham-ſtreet, who had practiſed, for near forty years, with reputation, as a ſurgeon in the metropolis. At an early period of life he entered into the navy, under the patronage of his uncle, the late Admiral Duff, and ſerved as ſurgeon during great part of the glorious war in 1756, with Commodore Harriſon, in the Venus. After ſettling in London, at the cloſe of the war, he ſucceeded the late Sir William Fordyce as ſurgeon to the 3d regiment of foot-guards, an appointment which he held many years, till increaſing infirmities and extenſive private practice obliged him to reſign. By his numerous friends he was greatly eſteemed, for his unbounded hoſpitality, and kind and tender attentions in his profeſſional duty.

At her houſe, in Brook-ſtreet, Groſvenor ſquare, *Caroline, Counteſs Dowager of Aileſbury*. She was daughter of the late duke of Argyll, and ſiſter to the preſent Duke, by his wife the honourable Miſs Bellenden, daughter of Lord Bellenden. In June 1739 ſhe married Charles, the third Earl of Aileſbury, by whom ſhe had an only child, Lady Mary, who in April 1757 married Charles, the preſent Duke of Richmond.

mond. The Earl of Aileſbury died in February 1747. In December 1747 ſhe married the late General Conway, brother to the late Earl of Hertford, by whom ſhe had one daughter, married to the late honourable Mr. Damer, ſon to the then Lord Milton, ſince created Earl of Dorcheſter. During her union with General (afterwards Marſhal) Conway, a man well known as a ſoldier and a ſtateſman, and for every endearing virtue in private life, ſhe enjoyed, from the time of their marriage until his death, a period of nearly fifty years, that perfect and uniform ſtate of happineſs which ſhe ſo well merited as a wife, a mother, and a friend. Her beauty and accompliſhments were juſtly celebrated by the late lord Orford, in his poem, deſcriptive of the Beauties of the Court of George the Second; but thoſe admirable qualities were in her the leaſt of her merits. Her good ſenſe, her amiable temper, her benevolent mind, her affectionate and feeling heart, preſerved to her the love and eſteem of mankind, and the tender affection of her family and friends, to the laſt moment of a long and well ſpent life.

In Cleveland-row, St. James's, *Francis Egerton, Duke of Bridgwater.* He was born May 21, 1736. He ſucceeded his brother John, the late duke, in February 1748. Dying unmarried, the title of duke becomes extinct, but the title of earl of Bridgwater, with the other minor titles, deſcend to major-general John William Egerton, colonel of the 14th regiment of dragoons, eldeſt ſon of Dr. Egerton late biſhop of Durham, who was grandſon of John, the third Earl of Bridgwater. That time and fortune which too many others have devoted to purpoſes, if not injurious to ſociety, at leaſt uſeleſs, his Grace ſpent in purſuits that entitle him to be called the benefactor of his country. By his active ſpirit and unſhaken perſeverance he amaſſed immenſe wealth. But the public grew rich with him, and his labours were not more profitable to himſelf than they were to his country. He has left his eſtate in Hertfordſhire, with his houſe, pictures, plate, &c. valued at 150,000l. to earl Gower, together with his canal property in Lancaſhire, which brings in from 50,000l. to 80,000l. per annum. All this property is entailed on earl Gower's ſecond ſon; his firſt ſon will inherit the marquis of Stafford's eſtates. To general Egerton, now earl of Bridgwater, he has left his eſtate at Aſhridge, in Buckinghamſhire; (where he was interred) alſo his eſtates in Shropſhire and Yorkſhire, worth upwards of 30,000l. per annum. About 600,000l. in the funds he has left chiefly to general Egerton, and partly to the counteſs of Carliſle, lady Anne Vernon, and lady Louiſa Macdonald, the chief baron's lady. But it may be neceſſary here to enter into an ampler detail of his Grace's life and character. The late Duke rendered himſelf conſpicuous by being the patron, and, it may be ſaid, the father of a moſt important public undertaking, which muſt in the end be attended with the greateſt national benefit. He was the firſt man who countenanced the plan and ſupported the expence of cutting a navigable canal in this kingdom. This great project he had digeſted in his mind before he was of age, and as ſoon as he came in poſſeſſion of his fortune, proceeded to put it in execution. Among other eſtates, he had one at Worſley in the county of Lancaſter, rich in coal mines; but which, on account of the expence of land-carriage, although the rich and flouriſhing town of Mancheſter was ſo near, was of little value. Deſirous of working theſe mines to advantage, he formed the plan of a navigable canal from his own eſtate at Worſley to Mancheſter. For this purpoſe he conſulted the ingenious Mr. Brindley, who had already given ſome ſpecimens of his wonderful abilities, on the probability of executing ſuch a work. That artiſt, having ſurveyed the ground, at once pronounced it to be practicable. Accordingly, in the ſeſſion of parliament 1758-9, the Duke applied for a bill to make a navigable canal from Salford, near Mancheſter, to Worſley. His Grace met with great oppoſition in its paſſage through the two houſes, and it would now appear inconceivable that ſuch ſtrong prejudices ſhould have been entertained againſt a plan of public utility, ſo apparently advantageous. The duke, however, ſucceeded, and immediately ſet about his work, which appeared to promiſe ſo well, that the next year he applied for, and obtained another act to enable him to extend the line, and to paſs from Worſley over the river Irwell, near Barton-bridge, to the town of Mancheſter. The Duke of Bridgwater had not only the merit of having ſpirit to commence works of ſuch immenſe magnitude, but alſo for having called into action the great abilities of the late Mr. James Brindley, who, with little aid from education, and leſs knowledge of the mathematics, planned and executed works which would have done honour to the firſt and beſt of artiſts. This canal begins on Worſley-mill, about ſeven computed miles from Mancheſter, where the Duke cut a baſon capable of holding all his boats, and a great body of water which ſerves as a reſervoir or head for his navigation. The canal enters a hill by a ſubterraneous paſſage big enough for the admiſſion of flat-bottom boats, which are towed along by hand-rails, near a mile under ground, to his coal-works; then the paſſage divides into two, both of which may be continued at pleaſure. This paſſage is in ſome places cut through the ſolid rock, and in others is arched with brick. Air-funnels are cut in ſeveral places to the top of the hill. The arch at the entrance is about ſix feet wide, and widens in ſome places for the boats to paſs each other: the boats are loaded from waggons which run on railed ways. Five or ſix of theſe boats, which carry ſeven tons each, are

are drawn along by one horſe to Mancheſter. The canal in other places is carried over public roads by means of arches, and where it is too high the road is lowered with a gentle deſcent, and riſes again on the other ſide. But one of the moſt ſtupenduous works on this canal is the noble aqueduct over the river Irwell, where the canal runs forty feet above the river, and where the Duke's barges are ſeen paſſing on the canal, and the veſſels in the river in full ſail under them. At Barton-bridge, three miles from Worſley, this aqueduct begins, and is carried for upwards of two hundred yards over a valley; and at the Irwell it is about forty feet above the level of the river. When the works approached this ſpot, they were viewed by ſeveral artiſts who pronounced the completion impracticable, and one ſurveyor went ſo far as to call it *building a caſtle in the air.* The Duke was repeatedly adviſed to drop the buſineſs, but, confiding in the aſſurances of Mr. Brindley, he perſevered, and the aqueduct over the river Irwell will remain as a monument of the public ſpirit of the Duke of Bridgwater, and the abilities of the artiſt, for ages. In this canal are many ſtops and flood-gates, ſo contrived, that ſhould any of the banks give way, the flood-gates riſe by the motion, and prevent any great quantity of water from overflowing the country. The aqueduct is conſtructed at conſiderable labour and expence. Indeed, the Duke had reſolved that in the execution of this work no expence ſhould be ſpared, and that every thing ſhould be complete; and that, to avoid locks, the canal ſhould be conſtructed on a level, to accompliſh which many difficulties occurred, which, to any genius leſs fertile than Brindley's would have been inſurmountable. The aqueduct, which is carried over meadows on each ſide the Merſey, and croſs Sale Moor, at incredible expence, required of Brindley all the exertions of his art, and deſerves to be noticed. He firſt cauſed trenches to be made, and then placed deal balks in an upright poſition, backing and ſupporting them with other balks laid lengthways and in rows, driving in ſome thouſands of oak piles of different lengths between them, on the front ſide of which he threw the clay and earth, and rammed them together to form the canal. Having thus finiſhed forty yards, he removed the balks and proceeded as before. At Stratford the caiſſoon was forty yards long and thirty-two broad. Open bottomed boats were employed in this caiſſoon to carry and diſcharge loads of earth, and thereby raiſe the ground where the level required it At Cambroke is a circular wear to keep the water of the canal to its proper height; the ſurplus flows over the nave of a circle in the middle of the wear, and, by a ſubterraneous tunnel, is conveyed to the uſual channels In order to feed that end of the navigation which is near Mancheſter, Brindley raiſed the river Medlock by a large and beautiful wear, built of ſtone, bedded in terraſs, and clamped with iron. The water, when at a proper height, to ſupply the navigation, flows over the nave. In ſhort this canal is carried over rivers and vallies, and no obſtacle ſeems to have been capable of impeding Brindley in the execution of his plan. The ingenuity and contrivance diſplayed throughout the whole is wonderful. The ſmiths' forges, carpenters' and maſons' workſhops, were all on covered barges, which floated on the canal and followed the work from place to place. Having completed this work in the year 1760, the whole was opened in preſence of the Duke, many of his friends, and a vaſt concourſe of people from every part of the country, with great ceremony and rejoicing; and his Grace had the ſatisfaction to ſee the extraordinary man he had patronized, ſucceed even beyond his hopes. But the Duke's deſigns were not confined to this canal. On a further ſurvey and taking levels, he found it practicable to extend it from Longford-bridge to the river Merſey; and, in 1762, he applied for another act of parliament to carry that object into effect. Here, alſo, he met with a ſtrong and ill-judged oppoſition, but at length ſucceeded, and the ſucceſs of this undertaking is another proof of the Duke's judgment. The whole length from Worſley to Mancheſter is twenty-nine miles; there is not any fall on the whole line, except at Runcorn, into the river Merſey, where there are locks which convey the boats down ninety-four feet into the river in a very ſhort ſpace of time. The whole was completed in about five years. But what is ſeen above ground is only a part of the Duke's ſtupendous undertaking. His mines run under a large mountain, and a ſubterraneous paſſage is cut in the hill to an amazing extent, which, being level with the canal, is uſed to convey out the boats. To enter further into a detail of the Duke's works is unneceſſary; it is ſufficient to ſay they have fully anſwered his purpoſe An idea may be formed of the immenſe profit ariſing from this undertaking by a recent event. When the loan, commonly called the loyalty loan, was negociating his Grace was able to ſubſcribe for, and actually paid down immediately, the ſum of 100,000l. Beſides the Duke's concern in this canal, he has been a liberal promoter of and ſubſcriber to that great work, the Grand Trunk-navigation, which extends from his own navigation, at Preſton-brook, to the river Trent, near Derby. He was, indeed, ſo convinced of the utility of theſe kinds of undertakings, as to be always ready to aſſiſt with his parliamentary influence for the furthering of any well-digeſted plan. In politics, the Duke of Bridgwater did not take any very active part. Yet we ſometimes found him at his place in the Houſe of Peers. In 1762 his name is in the diviſion, on a motion to withdraw the Britiſh troops from Germany, and on the loſs of the motion joining in a proteſt. When the repeal

repeal of the American Stamp-act was in agitation, his Grace was a ſtrong oppoſer of that meaſure; and in 1784, when a certain powerful intereſt was made uſe of to prevent Mr. Fox's India-bill from paſſing into a law, the Duke was active therein. In general his politics were guided by that of his noble brother-in-law the Marquis of Stafford.

At an obſcure lodging in the Rules of the King's Bench, on the firſt of February laſt, *Major Leeſon*, well known for many years on the turf, and all places of faſhionable reſort.—Thoſe who have only heard of the irregularities of the latter days of the late Major, might ſuppoſe that ſilence would be the beſt tribute that could be paid to his memory. This conſideration, however, would defeat the principal end of biography—inſtruction. Patrick Leeſon, the ſubject of this ſketch, was born at Nenagh, in the county of Tipperary, in the year 1754. It cannot be ſaid, that fortune ſmiled deceitful on his birth, for the wealth of the family conſiſted of only a few cows and horſes, and a farm, on which three generations had ſubſiſted with peace and competence. Patrick's father had received an education beyond that of a huſbandman, who was obliged to till the ground with his own hands; but as his ſober wiſhes never ſtrayed beyond the bounds of his own farm, he was, at firſt determined, that his ſon ſhould tread in his own ſteps, and that he ſhould not be ſpoiled by an education beyond his humble views. Patrick, however, was ſoon diſtinguiſhed by a quickneſs of perception, and a promptitude of expreſſion, beyond his years; and in order that theſe qualities might be improved to a certain extent, he was ſent to learn the Latin tongue under the inſtruction of a relation, who looked upon all ſcience and human excellence to be treaſured up in that language, with which he was very well acquainted, for he had made it his ſtudy from his boyiſh days up to his grand climacteric. Our young pupil made ſo rapid a progreſs in his grammar, that his preceptor and father began to conceive the higheſt hopes of his talents; and as they were both very pious men, they thought ſuch a ſtar ſhould ſhine only in the hemiſphere of the church, to uſe the pedagogical expreſſion. Patrick, it ſeems, was not ſo deeply enamoured with abſtinence and prayer, for he was already put upon this regimen; he thought that youth might indulge, without criminality, in ſome of thoſe amuſements which are peculiar to that ſeaſon; ſuch as dancing, wreſtling, riding, &c. in each of which he excelled, nature having favoured him with a fine perſon, and a healthy conſtitution. He had now nearly accompanied the prince of Roman hiſtorians through all his battles, ſieges, &c. when a circumſtance happened which put a ſtop to his claſſical career:—a recruiting party came to Nenagh, the "ear-piercing fife, and the ſpirit ſtirring drum" were not loſt in ſuch a buoyant mind, and Patrick proteſted that he would rather carry a muſquet as a private, than rule a ſcore of pariſhes with the nod of a mitre. His grand-uncle, a Catholic prieſt, was conſulted on the occaſion. The good old man, after ſome conſideration, gave it as his opinion, that his nephew was deſtined by nature to wear a red coat inſtead of a black one; and that examples were not wanting in his own family of thoſe that had riſen to unenvied honours in the tented field. Patrick's views were liberally ſeconded by a Scottiſh nobleman. At the age of ſeventeen, he came to London, as ignorant of the world as if he had juſt dropped into it. As he had ſpent, or rather waſted, his time, (to uſe his own phraſe) in the ſtudy of words, he began to find it was neceſſary to ſtudy things; for this purpoſe he was ſent to Mr. Alexander's academy at Hampſtead, where in a very ſhort time he laid in a tolerable ſtock of mathematical knowledge. He was now tranſplanted, through the munificence of his noble patron, to the celebrated academy of Angers, in France; where he had the double advantage of finiſhing his military ſtudies, and, at the ſame time, of learning the French language, which he ſpoke, ever after, with fluency. Whilſt at this ſeminary he fought a duel with Sir W. M——; the courage exerted by theſe two gentlemen on that occaſion, has been always ſpoken of to the honour of both. He was ſoon after appointed a lieutenant in a regiment of foot, in which he conducted himſelf with the propriety of a man who conſiders the words ſoldier and gentleman as ſynonimous terms. The only act of indiſcretion that can be laid to his charge, if it can be called by that name, will find a ready apology in the impetuoſity of youthful blood, and the affection which he bore to every man in the regiment, which was reciprocal. The Serjeant, a ſober ſteady man, was wantonly attacked by a blackſmith, who was the terror of the town. The Serjeant defended himſelf as long as he was able with great ſpirit, but was obliged, after a hard conteſt, to yield to his athletic antagoniſt. This intelligence reached Mr. Leeſon's ears the next morning; without delay he ſet out in purſuit of the victor, whom he found boaſting of the triumph he had gained over the *lobſter*, as he called the ſerjeant. The very expreſſion kindled Leeſon's indignation into ſuch a flame, that he aimed a blow at the fellow's temple, which he warded off, and returned with ſuch force, that Leeſon lay for ſome minutes extended on the ground. Leeſon, however, renewed the attack; victory, for a conſiderable time, ſeemed to declare on the ſide of his antagoniſt; but as ſoon as the ſcale turned in favour of the Lieutenant, he followed one blow after the other with ſuch rapidity and ſucceſs, that the ſon of Vulcan ſunk at laſt, and yielded up the palm, with a copious effuſion of blood, the loſs of ſeven or eight teeth, and eyes beat to a jelly. In order to complete the triumph, Leeſon placed him in a wheel-barrow, and in this ſituation he was wheeled

wheeled through all the town, amidst the acclamations of the populace. Soon after this, Mr. Leeson exchanged his lieutenancy for a cornetcy of dragoons. It may seem a little extraordinary, that a man who had hitherto escaped those snares that are strewed in the paths of youth, should fall into them at a time when prudence began to assume her influence over the heart. The gaming table now presented itself in all its seductive charms. He could not resist them; and an almost uninterrupted series of success led him to Newmarket, where his evil genius (in the name of good luck) converted him in a short time into a professed gambler. At one time he had a complete stud at Newmarket; and his famous horse Buffer carried off all the capital plates for three years and upwards. As Leeson was a man of acute discernment, he was soon initiated into all the mysteries of the turf. He was known to all the blacklegs, and consulted by them on every critical occasion. Having raised an independent regiment, he was promoted to a Majority. He continued for some time to maintain the dignity of his rank, and even expressed a wish to resume that conduct which had endeared him for many years to the good and the brave; but the temptations which gambling held out were too strong to be resisted, and a train of ill luck preyed upon his spirits, soured his temper, and drove him to that last resource of an enfeebled mind—the brandy-bottle. As he could not shine in his wonted splendour, he sought the most obscure public-houses in the purlieus of St. Giles's, where he used to pass whole nights in the company of his countrymen of the lowest, but industrious, class, charmed with their songs and native humour. It is needless to point out the result of such a habit of life—Major Leeson, that was once the soul of whim and gaiety, sunk into a state of stupor and irritability. On some occasions, it is true, he emerged from this state; but it was the emergence of a meteor that vanishes as it expands, and only left those that witnessed it to lament the fall of a man that once promised to be an ornament to a profession that was dear to him in his last moments. Having contracted a number of debts, he was constantly pursued by the terriers of the law, and alternately imprisoned by his own fears, or confined in the King's Bench. About three years since he married a Miss Mullett, who shared all his afflictions, and discharged all the duties of an affectionate wife. When sober, his manners were gentle and conciliating; and his conversation on many occasions evinced considerable mental vigour He was generous and steady in his friendships, but the dupe of flattery, having experienced all those vicissitudes attendant on a life of dissipation. He was sensible of the immediate approach of his dissolution, and talked of death as a friend that would relieve him of a load that was almost insupportable. He expired in the midst of a conversation with a few friends, and waved a gentle adieu with his hands, when he found that his tongue could not perform that office.

[*Additional Particulars relative to the late Rev. R. Penneck, whose death was announced in our last Number.* Mr. Penneck was descended from a very respectable and ancient family in the county of Cornwall. He was the son of a younger brother; was educated for the church, and entered early in life at Trinity-college, Cambridge. When the Earl of Bristol went Ambassador to Madrid, Mr. Penneck was chaplain of the embassy, but did not, as is usual in such situations, receive any patronage from Government, and he was too diffident and too delicate to press his pretensions. His chief and indeed only patron was the late Earl of Godolphin, to whom his father was steward. By the interest of this Nobleman, Mr. Penneck became rector of St. John's, Bermondsey, and of Abinger, in the county of Surrey. By the same friendly patronage Mr. Penneck obtained his situation in the British Museum. The gratitude of Mr. Penneck towards this Nobleman never abated through life, but to his last moment he spoke of him with veneration and regard. Mr. Penneck was also chaplain to the Earl of Orford, who immediately preceded the late Horace Walpole, and succeeded Dr. Stebbing as lecturer of St. Catharine Cree, in which situation his abilities as an eloquent preacher were highly distinguished. He has left many manuscript sermons, which it is hoped will not be lost to the public. Mr. Penneck was habitually subject to an hereditary gout, which disabled him from all active exertion for some months in every year, and finally put a period to his life. If he had not suffered under this severe malady, his constitution would most probably have prolonged his life to a very late period. As a proof of the benevolence of his disposition, it should be mentioned, that he proposed to three of his friends the formation of a Club, for the purpose of assisting any unfortunate persons that might be known to any of the parties, conceiving that though one man could do little to encourage genius or relieve distress, four persons might co-operate in such a design with effect. This amiable association consisted of Mr. Penneck, Dr. Warner, Mr. Ramsay, all clergymen, and Mr. Carr, preceptor to Sir John St. Aubin, and to Sir Abraham Hume. The good offices which were effected by this benevolent combination, many persons now have reason to remember with gratitude. Mr. Penneck, the founder, was the last survivor of this truly humane Institution. He was a man of eminent talents, and impressed with the highest sense of probity and honour.]

[*Additional Particulars of the late Rt. Fairfax, esq. of Newton Kyme.* The great foundation upon

upon which he grounded all his other good qualities was religion. Actuated by a fervent zeal for the cauſe of Chriſtianity, his attendance upon the ſervice of the Church was marked by ſuch uniform regularity, as muſt convey a high opinion of the goodneſs of his heart. And though the latter years of his life were embittered by pain and bad health; yet, even this, very rarely prevented his appearance at Church twice every Sunday. Upon ſaints days and other holidays he was alſo punctual in his attendance; and he likewiſe commanded the ſame regularity in his domeſtics. Far from enthuſiaſm or bigotry in his principles, they were ſuch only as a real Chriſtian would profeſs. He was, moreover, charitable and humane, without oſtentation. To his tenants he was the beſt of landlords, and their rents may be deemed a proof of the liberality of his heart. To his cottagers he was a great benefactor, and his generoſity relieved them from the diſtreſſes which attended the late ſcarcity. Had he been diſpoſed to raiſe the income of his eſtates, he might have increaſed his fortune conſiderably, but that being ſufficiently ample for all his demands, his heart recoiled at the idea of inflicting a wound, where happineſs principally depended upon himſelf. He relinquiſhed the world and all its gaiety many years before his death; and, living very retired, devoted his time principally to books and neceſſary exerciſe. He continued till a ſhort time before his death to take his uſual exerciſe on horſeback, whenever his declining health would permit: but on the 1ſt of January he found it neceſſary to ſend for his relatives; and, his illneſs growing faſt upon him, he expired on the morning of the 7th ult.

Additional bequeſts contained in the will of the late Mr. Iſaac Hawkins.—To the Truſtees of the General Infirmary of Salop, 1200l. 3 per Ct. Conſ. and 50l. Short Annuities. Ditto of Oxford, 800l. 3 per Ct. Conſ. Ditto of Worceſter, 300l. 3 per Ct. Conſ. Ditto of the City of Weſtminſter, 1500l. 3 per Ct. Conſ. Ditto at Dundee, 500l. 3 per Ct. Conſ. To the Middleſex Hoſpital, 1500l. 3 per Ct. Conſ. To the Lock ditto, 1500l. 3 per Cent. Conſ. and 100l. Short Annuities. To the Lock Aſylum, 800l. 3 per Ct. Conſ. and 50l. Short Annuities. To the Margate Sea Bathing Infirmary, 1200l. 3 per Ct. Conſ. To St. Luke's Hoſpital, 1000l. 3 per Ct. Conſ. To St. Bartholomew's ditto, 1000l. 3 per Ct. Conſ. To the London ditto, 1500l. 3 per Ct. Conſ. To the London Lying-in ditto, 100l. Sh. Anns. To Bethlem Hoſpital, 1200l. 3 per Ct. Conſ. To the Hoſpital at Bath, 800l. 3 per Ct. Conſ. To St Thomas's Hoſpital, 300l. 3 per Ct. Conſ. To St. George's Hoſpital, 300l. Sh. Anns. To the Brownlow-ſtreet London Lying-in Hoſpital for married women, 1000l. 3 per Ct. Conſ. To the Small-pox Hoſpital, 800l. 3 per Ct. Conſ. and 100l. Sh. Anns. To Addenbroke's Hoſpital at Cambridge, 800l 3 per Ct. Conſ. To the Weſtminſter Lying-in Hoſpital, 100l. Sh. Anns. To the Magdalen Hoſpital, 800l. 3 per Ct. Conſ. To the Diſpenſary in Alderſgate-ſtreet, 800l. 3 per Ct. Conſ. To the Weſtern Diſpenſary, 300l. 3 per Ct. Conſ. and 20l. Sh. Anns. To the Weſtminſter General Diſpenſary, 300l. 3 per Ct. Conſ. and 20l Sh. Anns. To the Diſpenſary at Ludlow, 50l. ſterling. To the Leiceſter Female Aſylum, 20l. Sh. Anns. and 100l. ſterling. To the Lunatic Aſylum at Aberdeen, 500l. 3 per Ct. Conſ. To the Royal Humane Society, 800l 3 per Ct. Conſ. To the Philanthropic Society, 800l. 3 per Ct. Conſ. Anns. To the Samaritan Society, 100. Sh. Anns. To the Society for the Relief of Lunatics at Montroſe, 300l. 3 per Ct. Conſ. Anns. To the Marine Society, 100l. Sh. Anns. To the Society for bettering the Poor in London, 100l. Sh. Anns. To the Society for Converting the Negroes, 800l 3 per Ct. Conſ. Anns. To the Staffordſhire Society for the Relief of Clergymen's Widows, 300l. 3 per Ct. Conſ. Anns. To the Shrewſbury Priſon Society, 100l. ſterling. To the Society in London for the Relief of ſmall Debtors, 100l. Sh. Anns. For the Relief of Literary Men in Diſtreſs, 100l. Sh. Anns. Society for Charitable Purpoſes, 50l. Sh. Anns. To the Inſtitution at Edinburgh for the ſupport of the Blind, 400l. 3 per Cent. Conſ. Anns. To the Inſtitution in London for the Relief of the Indigent Blind, 400l. 3 per Ct. Conſ. Anns. To the Relief of the Deaf and Dumb, 800l. 3 per Ct. Conſ. Anns. and 20l. Sh. Anns. To the Widows and Orphans of Medical Men, 1500l. 3 per Ct. Conſ. Anns. To the Maiden Daughters of Clergymen, 1200l. 3 per Ct. Conſ. Anns. For the Orphans of the Clergy, 1000l. 3 per Ct. Conſ. Anns. To a Charity of Edinburgh for Orphans, 300l. 3 per Ct. Conſ. Anns. For the Relief of Young Women in London, 300l. 3 per Ct. Conſ. Anns. and 50l. Sh. Anns. For Orphans of Naval Men, 100l. Sh. Anns. For Inſolvent Debtors Children, 100l. Sh. Anns. For Seamen in the Merchants' Service, 100l. Sh. Ann. For the Inſtitution called the Scottiſh Corporation, 300l. 3 per Ct. Conſ. Anns. For the Lying-in-women at Home, 100l. 3 per Ct. Conſ. Anns. and 100l. Sh. Anns. To the Nova Scotia University of King's College, 100l. ſterling. To French Emigrants, 300l. ſterling. For the Augmentation of the Perpetual Curacy of Marchington, Staffordſhire, 100l. ſterling. For the Augmentation of the Perpetual Curacy of Newborough, in the ſame County, 100l. ſterling. Towards rebuilding the Chapel of Pelſal, in the ſame County, 50l. ſterling.—Total (including thoſe in page 81), 44,860l. 3 per Ct. Conſ. Anns.; 2000l. Sh. Anns.; and 2650l. ſterling.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties from North to South.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

It is ſurpriſing and indeed unaccountable, conſidering the commercial relations that ſubſiſt between the two towns, that amidſt all the improvements which have been going on of late years throughout the northern counties of South Britain, no ſtep has been taken towards the eſtabliſhment of a mail coach between the great towns of Newcaſtle and Carliſle. The letters which go from Newcaſtle for Carliſle, which are in fact the capitals of Northumberland and Cumberland, firſt travel ſtraight ſouthward into Yorkſhire; then, from a certain point, they take a weſtward direction; and laſtly, that they may not miſs the place of their deſtination, there is a perſon ſtationed at another angle, to forward them northward again, and ſo to Carliſle. The reſult of this incomprehenſible zigzag courſe, is a monſtrous rate of poſtage, proportioned to the route taken, and what is no leſs injurious to the tradeſman, is the diſappointment ſuffered in the facilities of communication; and ſhould any tradeſman attempt to remedy the evil, by means of a coachman or news-carrier, a penalty of five pounds would be the conſequence of every letter ſo conveyed!

A ſubſcription has been lately ſet on foot for the immediate opening of a free communication between the eaſt and weſt diſtricts of Berwickſhire, hitherto interſected from each other by an almoſt impaſſable moor, lying to the weſt of Greenlaw. It is intended to make a new turnpike road from Greenlaw, by Eaſt Gordon, to rejoin the great road from Edinburgh to Kelſo, by Weſt Gordon.

The following has been ſuggeſted as a valuable improvement for the town of Newcaſtle; it is extracted from a late number of the Tyne Mercury:—To form a commodious ſtreet (which might be done with little inconvenience, and at a trifling expence) from the Aſſembly Rooms in Weſtgate ſtreet, to Pilgrim ſtreet, in a parallel direction, with a further continuation to be made eaſtward, ſtretching to the Shields road. It is added by the editor of that paper.—"If the public ſpirit of Newcaſtle could be called forth in forwarding an opening through that extenſive plot of ground called, The Nuns Field, (now poſſeſſed by the ſucceſſor of the late Mr. Anderſon) and the open grounds to Percy-ſtreet, we might then indeed, exult, as keeping ſome kind of pace with other towns which ſurround us."

The Maſter Mariners Aſſociation, at South Shields, have collected ſince the original inſtitution of the Society, October 25, 1792, up to the laſt general meeting Jan. 20, 1803, including 245l. 17s. 9d. dividends, and 92ol. 13s. 10d¼. contributions for this year, the ſum of 9376l. 12s. 1d½.—Diſtributed in the ſame time, to widows, ſick, captured, and ſhipwrecked members, &c. including this year's diſtribution of 602l. 4s. 1d.— the ſum of 4023l 4s. 6d. Fund in hand, and veſted as below: in the 3 per cent ſtock 5334l. 1s. 3d. To be laid out in ſtock, 185l. 1s. 8d.½ Fund in hand, Feb. 18, 1802, 4784l. 0s. 1d. Increaſe this year, 564l. 7s. 6d.½

Married.] At South Shields, Mr. Jefferſon, ſhip owner, to Miſs Balleny.

At Berwick, J. Lowther, eſq. ſtore keeper to the garriſon, to Miſs Riddell.

At Fellow Hills, in Berwickſhire, Mr. Herriott, jun. to Miſs Ancram.

On the 19th of Jan. laſt, at Mandah, in Norway, Pedre March, jun. eſq. of Chriſtianſand, to Miſs H. Ainſley, daughter of Mr. J. Ainſley, of Newcaſtle.

At Alnwick, Mr. W. Morriſon, of Bolton, to Miſs F. Storey.

At Newcaſtle, Mr. Noble, to Miſs Payne, both of the Theatre Royal, Newcaſtle.

At Cheſter-le-ſtreet, Mr. T. Bell, tanner, to Miſs Bedlington, of Birtly.—Mr. M. Hann, to Miſs M. Forſter, both of Sunderland.

Died.] At Newcaſtle, at an advanced age, Mrs. Smith, relict of the late R. Smith. eſq. late of Riding, in the county of Northumberland.—Mrs. Anderſon, mother of Mr. W. Anderſon, wharfinger.—Mr. R. Millan, publican.—Aged 67, Mr. T. Lowrey, maſter of All Saints poor houſe.—In her 81ſt year, Mrs. Siſſon, widow.—Aged 44, Mr. F. Coates, bookſeller.—Mrs. Daviſon, innkeeper.—Mrs. Wallace, wife of Mr. G. Wallace, maſter of St. Nicholas poor houſe.—Aged 44, Mr. J. Midgley, wine merchant.—Aged 82, Mrs. Fell.

At Berwick upon Tweed, aged 80, Mrs. Denham, a maiden lady.—Mr. Cowen, of the cuſtoms.—Aged 75, Captain Burnett, of the royal marines.

In Gateshead, very ſuddenly, aged 66, Mr. W. Helmſley.—Aged 58, Mr. T. Guthery, of the Nag's Head inn.—Aged 54, Mrs. E. Beveridge, wife of Mr. J. Beveridge, glaſs maker.—Mr. J. Parkin, publican.

At Durham, ſuddenly, aged 46, B. Harriſon, eſq.—In her 66th year, Mrs. E. Butterfield, mother of the preſent captain Butterfield, of the Royal navy.—Mrs. Daviſon, wife of Mr. R. Daviſon, common carrier.—Aged 64,

64, Mrs. E. Goodrich, mantua maker.—Aged 71, Mrs. Bird, paſtrycook.—Aged 61, Mrs. Forſter, miſtreſs of the Blue Coat Charity School.

At Morpeth, aged 23, Mr. J. Willis, ſon of Mr. Willis, ſtationer.

At Sunderland, ſuddenly, while in converſation with a friend, Mrs. Mensforth, publican.—Aged 61, Mrs. Heartley, wife of Mr. C. A. Heartley, banker.

Suddenly, aged 70, Mr. J. Hervey, ſurgeon. He was a native of France, but had been a reſident in this town upwards of 30 years.—Mrs. Donkin.—Mrs. Dobſon, wife of Mr. H. Dobſon, butcher.—Aged 76, Mrs. Cummings, widow.—Mrs. Palin, wife of Mr. T. Palin, ſhip-owner.—Aged 90, Mrs. J. Coulſon, widow.

At Biſhop Wearmouth, aged 81, Mrs. White.

At Alnwick, in his 46th year, E. Charlton, eſq. a captain in the Northumberland militia.—Aged 81, Mrs. E. Selby, widow, late of Earl, near Woller.—Mrs. Stamp, wife of Mr. E. Stamp, ſen. merchant.

At North Shields, Mrs. M. Harriſon.—Aged 79, Mrs. M. Buddle, widow.—Suddenly, aged 21, Mrs. Wailes, wife of Mr. Wailes, taylor.

At South Shields, aged 33, Mr. S. Hancock, ſurgeon.—Mrs. Dodds, wife of Mr. J. Dodds, cabinet maker.—In her 42d year, Mrs. J. Turnbull, of the Greenland fiſhery public houſe.

At Cheſter-le-ſtreet, ſuddenly, Mr. J. Rogers, maſter of the Red Lion public houſe.

At Hexham, Mrs. Merton, wife of Mr. J. Merton, ſpirit merchant.

At Sedgefield, aged 83, Mr. W. Reed, taylor.—W. Greeve, eſq. of Eymouth.—In his 43d year, the Rev. Mr. Richardſon, curate of Wooller.—Very ſuddenly, Mr. Richardſon, farmer, of Nun Stainton, Durham.

At Elſdon, Mrs. Harriſon, wife of the Rev. Mr Harriſon.

In her 25th year, at her mother's houſe in Allendale, Mrs. Orde, wife of Mr. J. Orde, of Spital Shield, in Hexhamſhire.

At Sandoe, aged 31, Mr. J. Prior, butcher, of Newcaſtle.

At the North Shore, aged 74, Mrs. Amory, wife of Mr. J. Amory, ſhipwright.

On the 10th of Jan. laſt, at Memel, in the Baltic, Mr. W. Gibſon, of Tynemouth, maſter of the ſhip Juno, of Newcaſtle.—Mrs. Bulmer, of Laygate, near South Shields.—Mr. N. Thornton, of the Half-way houſe between Newcaſtle and North Shields.

Lately at Calcutta, in the prime of life, Mr. T. Raiſbeck, 2d ſon of the late J. Stapleton Raiſbeck, eſq. of Stockton upon Tees.

At Jarrow Wood Houſe, in his 66th year, R. Wade, eſq. of Scotch Houſe, Weſt Boldon.—In his 32d year, Mr. J. Melvin, farmer, of Derwent Crook.

At Blyth, Mr. Bates, ſhipowner.

Lately, the Rev. R. Dent, A. B. curate of Eſh and Satley pariſhes, in the county of Durham.

At Eaſt Houſe, near Sedgefield, Durham, Miſs Arrowſmith.

At Eggleſtone, in the county of Durham, aged 53, Mrs. Barnes, wife of Mr. J. Barnes, ſteward to the lead mines of the Right Hon. the earl of Darlington.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND.

Whitehaven-diſpenſary.—Sick poor admitted to the benefits of this inſtitution from Dec. 1, 1802, to March 2, 1803. Recommended and regiſtered 386; midwifery caſes 32; trivial incidents 511; total 929. Previouſly admitted 2289. Grand total 3218. Cured 352; relieved 20; incurable 21; dead 15; remain upon the books 88. Total 486.

Married.] In Carliſle, Mr. J. Roſs, joiner, to Miſs C. Mathews, 2d daughter of Mr. R. Mathews, pawnbroker.

At Workington, Mr. T. Metcalk, to Miſs Bowes.

At Stanwix, Mr. J. Bouſtead, of Linſtock, to Miſs H. Jackſon, of Rockliff.

At Whitehaven, Mr. J. Spittall, grocer, to Miſs Smith,—Mr. Barwiſe, mariner, to Miſs Machell.

Died.] At Kendal, Miſs M. Morland, daughter of the late J. Morland, eſq. of Capplethwayte hall.

At Carliſle, at an advanced age, G. Mounſey, eſq. one of the oldeſt attornies in the county.—In the bloom of youth, Miſs E. Wilkinſon, niece of Mr. T. Robinſon, grocer.—Mr. E. Garnett, grocer.—In his 30th year, Mr. R. Shotton, officer of exciſe.

At Whitehaven, Mr. J. Middleton, one of the ſeal porters at that port.—In the prime of life, Mrs. Hind, wife of captain Hind, of the brig Fortune.—In her 37th year, Mrs. E. White, widow.—In his 47th year, Mr. J. Mac Combe, maſon, and brother to the above Mrs. White.

At Workington, aged 83, Mr. A. Benſon.—Aged 82, Mr. J. Twentyman.—Suddenly, Mrs. Cragg.

At Appleby, Mr. M. Howe, many years maſter of the King's-head inn, and common councilman of the borough.

At Keſwick, aged 84, Mr. J. Jopſon, formerly of Seathwayte, in Borrowdale.

At Harrington, in his 74th year, Mr. Medcalf, pier maſter of the harbour.

At Rockcliffe, at an advanced age, Mr. Carnaby, ſalt officer.

At Spital, near Wigton, in the prime of life, Mr. A. Robinſon, common carrier between Carliſle and Whitehaven.

At Allendale-town, at an advanced age, Mrs. E. Iley.

At Groton, ſuddenly, aged 23, Miſs Mumford, of Bricet. She unfortunately broke a blood veſſel in a fit of laughter, and expired a few minutes afterwards.

At Parton, aged 105 years, John MacWhey, of Kirkbeane, in Galloway.

At the iſland of St. Thomas's, in the prime of life, Mr. M. Sinclair, cooper, of Whitehaven.

At High Croſby, advanced in years, Mr. J. Hetherington, blackſmith.

At Mains, near Wigton, in his 85th year, J. Hobſon, eſq. of Dublin, many years a member of the Iriſh parliament.

At Dublin, in his 23d year, Mr. R. Jackſon, mate of the brig John, of Workington. On the 7th of October laſt, at Madras, in the Eaſt Indies, M. H. Heywood, ſon of the late P. J. Heywood, eſq. of the Iſle of Man, and formerly of Whitehaven—Aged 64, Mr. G. Elleray, dealer in cattle, of Croſthwayte, near Kendal.

YORKSHIRE.

The digging on the ground between Myton Gate and the River Humber, at the town of Kingſton upon Hull, is partially commenced. The length of the Dock, to be called the Humber Dock, will be about 900 feet, and its breadth 342. It will occupy about ſeven acres of ground, and is calculated to contain ſeventy ſail of ſhips. The lock is to be ſo conſtructed as to be capable of admitting a fifty-gun ſhip of war, from the baſon into the dock. The baſon is intended to encompaſs about two acres of ground, and will be carried ſo far into the Humber, that veſſels of large burden may enter it with ſafety at low water. On the eaſt ſide of the dock, a quay is to be formed, ſeventy feet broad, and another on the weſt ſide, forty feet broad, which latter will adjoin a new intended road, to be forty feet wide, to extend from Myton Gate to the Humber. The facility which theſe arrangements, when carried into execution, will give to the mercantile intereſt, and the ſhipping buſineſs, muſt undoubtedly contribute greatly to enhance very conſiderably the importance of Hull, as a commercial ſea-port. The following ſtatement may ſerve to ſhew the preſent ſtate of commerce at this port, and the progreſſive increaſe of the revenues of the Dock Company:

Amount of Dock-duties.

1800.			1801.			1802.		
£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
10744	15	2	9897	5	9	11026	6	10

Dock Company's Receipts for Wharfage, Labourage, and Warehouſe-rents.

1800.			1801.			1802.		
£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
4857	9	3	5646	7	1	5970	1	9

Dividend on Dock-ſhares.

1800.			1801.			1802.		
£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
99	154		107	15	1	110	11	6

A parcel of the ground, included within the citadel or garriſon at Hull, lying between the new road from the North Bridge to the citadel, and that between Drypool and the River Hull, extending 540 feet in front along the harbour, has been lately ſold by auction at the Guildhall in Hull. The whole was divided into nine lots, each ſixty feet wide next the river, and increaſing in depth from 191 to 363 feet. A quay, wharf, or road, of fifteen feet in width, is to be formed the whole length next the harbour, for the uſe of foot-paſſengers, or for haling or tranſporting veſſels when neceſſary. In caſe any part of the above ground is converted into ſhip-yards, dry-docks, &c. the communication along the above quay, &c. is to be kept up by proper draw-bridges. The above lots of ground were ſold at from 19s. 6d. to 30s 6d. per ſquare yard, averaging, on the whole, about 28s. 10d. per yard.

Bills have been lately brought into the Houſe of Commons, for incloſing the waſte lands in the ſeveral pariſhes of Mickleton, Shadwell, Dewſbury, Wreſſel, Allerton-By-water, Clifford, Elland cum Greetland, Batley, Yeadon, and Potter Newton, all in this county.

Forty-one veſſels are fitting out at the port of Hull, for the Greenland and Davis's Streights whale-fiſheries the enſuing ſeaſon, being five more than were employed in the above branch of commerce laſt year.

Married.] Mr. Holden, ironmonger, of Halifax, to Miſs S. Ogden, third daughter of the late Rev Mr. Ogden, vicar of Birſtall, near Leeds.—Mr. G. Foſter, to Miſs E. Gibſon Watſon, both of Hull.—Mr. J. Haywood, land-ſurveyor, of Ardwicke upon Dearne, to Miſs Tilburne, of Doncaſter.

At Northallerton, Captain Walker, of the royal navy, to Miſs Gaul, eldeſt daughter of the late W. Gaul, eſq. of Newcaſtle, upon Tyne.

At Whitby, Lieut. Queiſh, of the royal navy, to Miſs H. Lockwood.—Mr. Allen, wharfinger, to Mrs. Harper, widow.

Mr. W. Greaves, dry-tanner, of Leeds, to Miſs M. Maudſley, ſecond daughter of the late Mr. G. Maudſley, goldſmith, in Wakefield.

Mr. W. Mallory, draper, of Leeds, to Miſs H. Barlow, daughter of the late Mr. T. Barlow, ſciſſors-maker, of Sheffield.

Died] At York, Miſs C. Maughan, youngeſt daughter of J. Maughan, eſq.—Aged 31, Mr. D. Etherington, common-council-man for Bootham-ward.—In the Caſtle, aged 85, Z. Marſingall, eſq.—In her 81ſt year, Mrs. Harper.—Mrs. Egerton, relict of the late Rev. H. Egerton, brother to the late Biſhop of Durham, and one of the prebendaries of Durham Cathedral.

In his 80th year, of an apoplectic-fit, Mr. J. Mollett, brewer.

At Hull, aged 70, the Rev. R. Green, diſſenting-miniſter.—In his 90th year, Mr. J. Hall, ſchoolmaſter.—Aged 34, Mr. A. Whitaker, partner in the firm of Meſſrs. A. and J. Whitaker, ſail-cloth-manufacturers.—Aged 80, Mrs. D. Hall, ſpinſter, 37 years houſekeeper

keeper to the late Joſeph Peaſe, eſq —Aged 102 years and 6 months, Mrs. Catharine Manners.—Aged 72, Mrs. Harrap, wife of Mr. J. Harrap, engineer and ſurveyor to the Dock Company.—Aged 24, Mr. J. Croſs, cork-cutter.—Aged 51, Mrs. A. Dale, wife of Captain W. Dale.—Aged 48, Mr. W. Wells, roper.

At Sheffield, aged 53, Miſs M. Naw, a maiden lady.—In the prime of life, Mr. W. Gainsford.—Mr. Turner, of Sheffield Moor.

At Leeds, Mr. J. Ruſſell, third ſon of T. Ruſſell, eſq.—In her 69th year, Mrs. Holmes.

At Doncaſter, in his 25th year, Mr. J. Stannell, of the Red Lion inn.

At Knareſborough, in his 85th year, Mr. J. Lazenby.

At Whitby, aged 72, Mr. G. Galilee, one of the ſociety of Quakers.—Mrs. G. Outhwayte.—Aged 37, Mrs. Harriſon, daughter of J. Holt, eſq.

At Wakefield, Mrs. Burrell.—Aged 87, Mrs. Fife, relict of the late Mr. J. Fife, ſurgeon.—Mrs. Hardcaſtle; and, on the following morning, in the ſame houſe, and of the ſame complaint, a conſumptive malady, Miſs Backhouſe.

Mrs. Buckingham, a ſhopkeeper, and formerly houſe-keeper in ſeveral genteel families. From her extreme parſimony, ſhe had ſecretly amaſſed, notwithſtanding her apparent poverty, 550 guineas, beſides a gold and ſilver watch, and other trinkets of value, which were diſcovered after her death, to his inexpreſſible joy, by her aſtoniſhed heir.

At Beverley, aged 87 years, and 10 months, Mrs. Dickſon.—Aged 87, Mrs. Ferryman, widow of the late Mr. H. Ferryman, attorney, of York —Mrs. Muſchamp, widow of the late Mr. W. Muſchamp, cooper.

At Thirsk, aged 27, Mr. J. Caſs, of the Three Tuns inn.

At Pocklington, ſuddenly, Mrs. Jenkinſon, wife of Mr. Jenkinſon, attorney.

At Boroughbridge, Mr. W. Morley.

In his 84th year, Mr. C. Hawkeſworth, of Darfield, near Barnſley.—J. Lamb, eſq. of Barker-hill.—The lady of D. Poole, eſq. of Ackworth.—Suddenly, aged 79, Mr. C. Miers, upwards of forty years clerk at Eaſt Ardſley Church.—Mrs. Ward, of Mount Pleaſant, near Sheffield.

At Richmond, in Surrey, Edward Conſtable, eſq. of Burton Conſtable, in Holderneſs. Dying without iſſue, he is ſucceeded by his next brother, Francis Sheldon, eſq. of Wycliffe, who will now take the name of Conſtable, and, with the fine family eſtate, valued at near twenty thouſand pounds per annum, will become poſſeſſed alſo of one of the beſt furniſhed houſes and libraries in Yorkſhire, or even in the kingdom, as heir-looms appertaining to the eſtate.

At Heptonſtall, in the pariſh of Halifax, in his 85th year, the Rev. Tobit Sutcliffe.—In the bloom of life, and in her 20th year, Miſs L. Dealtry, of Wigginton, near York.

At Shire Green, near Eccleſfield, Mr. J. Walker.

Aged 78, Mrs. Wells, widow of the late Mr. J. Wells, of Hull, and manager of the lighthouſe at Spurn-point.

At Marſke, near Richmond, in his 90th year, the Rev. R. Horne, rector.

On the 6th of February, in the Iſle of Man, in his 63d year, T. Sherman, eſq. ſtore-keeper of ordnance, a native of Hull.

LANCASHIRE.

Married.] Mr. T. Bowker, of Worſley, agent to the late Duke of Bridgwater, to Miſs Longſhaw, of Little Hilton.

At Liverpool, Captain W. Berwitt, to Mrs. A. Barrett.—Mr. R. Hughes, painter, to Miſs F. Woods.—Mr. R. Law, printer, to Miſs J. Neil.—Mr. J. Broadbent, to Miſs M. A. Broadbent.—Mr. W. Salthouſe, merchant, to Miſs J. Sharrock.

J. Walton, eſq. of Preſton, to Miſs Whiteſide, of Everton.

At Preſtwich, Mr. P. Baron, auctioneer, to Miſs A. Fairbrother.

At Manchester, Mr. W. P. Hutchinſon, merchant, to Miſs Wincheſter, of Broughton.

Mr. M. Simpſon, merchant, of Manchester, to Miſs M. Neild, of Millington, in Cheſhire.—W. Sharrock, eſq. of Samleſbury, to Miſs E. Booth, of Heapey, near Chorley.

Died.] At Lancaſter, Mrs. Danſon, wife of Mr. G. Danſon, merchant.—Mr. J. Tyſon, chair-maker.—Aged 73, Mr. T. Gornall.—Aged 66, Mr. Edward Atkinſon, officer of the cuſtoms.—Suddenly, at an inn in this town, Mr. T. Wood, exciſe-officer, of Ripon, in Yorkſhire.—Mrs. Hodgſon, wife of Mr. P. Hodgſon, taylor.—Mrs. Aſhton, of the Dog and Duck public-houſe.—Aged 38, Mr. A. Shepherd. ironmonger.—Miſs A. Abrahams, daughter of the late J. Abrahams, eſq. of Swarthmore Hall, near Ulverſtone.

At Liverpool, aged 61, Mrs. M. Cowell, wife of Mr. R. Cowell, brazier.—Mr. J. Molyneux, upholſterer.—Mr. J. Currie, third ſon of Mr. H. Currie, grocer.

In his 30th year, after a few days' illneſs, Mr. J. Brandreth, attorney, and one of the aſſiſtant-clerks to the magiſtrates of this town. He was a gentleman of a truly moral and religious character, and poſſeſſed a ſtrong diſcriminating judgment and abilities in his profeſſional line. The magiſtrates, in their own carriages, and all the officers of the court in which he acted, attended his funeral, the proceſſion of which formed a ceremony peculiarly ſolemn and impreſſive.

In her 35th year, Mrs. Berry, wife of Mr. J. Berry, brandy-merchant.—Mr. J. Rice, clerk in the cuſtoms.—Mrs. Pildes.—In his 88th year, Mr. W. Durning.—Mr. J. Foulkes, late maſter of the ſhip Mona.—Mrs. Goore, mother of Mr. W. Goore, merchant.—Aged 68,

68, Mrs. Mather, mother of Mr. Mather, surgeon.—Aged 80, Mrs. Orrell, widow.—Mr. J. Wilson, ironmonger.—Miss C. Macadam.—Aged 84, Mrs. Livesley, widow.—Mrs. Ball, wife of Mr. W. Ball, liquor-merchant.—Mr. Storey, of Linacre coffee-house.—Mr. B. Hammond, merchant.—Of a fever in the brain, Mr. C. Ferguson, printer.

At Manchester, Mr W. Travis, of the Black Boy public-house.—Mrs. Levi.—Mr. W. Grundy, packer.—In his 55th year, Mr. J. Hunter, painter.—Mr. J. Walker.—Mr. W. Heywood.—Mrs. Bewdley, widow.—Mr. L. Raby.—Mrs. A. Pollitt, an eminent midwife.

At Rochdale, Mr. W. Percival, upwards of thirty years a popular preacher in the societies of the late Rev. J. Wesley.

At Preston, Mr. Russell, cotton-manufacturer.

At Ashton, near Warrington, in her 82d year, Mrs. Standen, relict of the late Mr. J. Standen, of Poulton in the Filde.

In his 81st year, Mr. J. Kendall of Newbiggin, Low Furness.

Suddenly, the Rev. G. Chadwick, minister of Deanrow Chapel, near Wilmslow.

At Brathay, Miss Law, of Ulverstone.

At Melling, near Hornby, aged 70, Mrs. J. Remington, a maiden lady.

Mrs. Holme, of Litherland.—Mr. T. Thackwray, merchant, of Collyhurst, near Manchester.—Suddenly, Mrs. Woodhouse, publican, of Halton, near Lancaster.

At Overton, in Lancaster parish, Mr. J. Taylor; he had been clerk of the chapel upwards of forty-four years, and constable and overseer of the poor a great part of the time.

In the Isle of Man, the Right Hon. the Lord Boyne, of the kingdom of Ireland.

In November last, on board the ship Mona, on her passage from Jamaica to Liverpool, aged 22, Mr. W. Eaves.

At Wavertree, Mrs. Perrin, widow.—Mr. Clarkson, late of Liverpool.

In Toxteth Park, aged 72, Mr. J. Hatton.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Thompson, of Stockport, to Miss J. Cardwell, third daughter of the late H. Cardwell, esq. of Hollingsworth.—Mr. Parr, of Moulesworth-hall, near Frodsham, to Mrs. J. Lowe, of Acton.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. W. Howard, druggist of Chester, to Miss M. Fryer.

At Stockport, Mr. C. Bardley, cotton-manufacturer, to Miss E. Barber.

At Kingsbury, Mr. Dambury, attorney, of Knutsford, in this county, to Miss M. Bond.

Mr. J. Wilkinson, of Wistaston, master of the free-school at Minshull, to Miss S. Hitchen, of Marshfield Bank.

Died.] At Chester, Mr. J. Burgess, attorney.—W. Adams, gentleman, youngest son of the late Rev. L. Adams, vicar of St. John the Baptist.—Mrs. Price, of the Talbot public house.

At an advanced age, highly respected for his uniform integrity, Mr. V. Evans, of the Bear and Billet inn.

At Nantwich, in his 51st year, Mr. Nixon, attorney.

At Stockport, aged 44, Mr. J. Dodge, mercer.

Mrs. Hitchcock, of Boughton, near Chester.—Also, at the same place, Mrs. Owen, widow, formerly of Conway.—Aged 94, Mrs. Sidebotham, widow, of Marple Dale, and mother of Mr. C. Sidebotham, of Liverpool.—Mrs. Bennett, of Eaton, near Chester.—Mrs. Case, of Norley Bank,

At Hawarden, Mr. W. James, brandy-merchant.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Weatherhead, ironmonger, of Derby, to Miss Parker, of Worksop.

At Chapel, in Le Frith, Mr. T. Gaskell, to Miss Merrill.

Died.] At Derby, of a decline, aged 18, Miss Webster.—Mrs. E. Atkins, relict of the late Mr. T. Atkins, whitesmith.—In her 87th year, Mrs. Willott.—Aged 67, Mr. J. Tatlow.

At Chesterfield, Mrs. Lucas, wife of T. Lucas, esq.

At Stoney Middleton, in her 63d year, Mrs. Denman, wife of Dr. Denman, justice of peace for this county.

At Elvaston, aged 22, Miss Richardson.

Miss Argile, of Heage; a lady highly esteemed for her well-known virtues, and especially her liberality to the poor.

At Heanor, at the great age of 106, Rebecca Varley, a pauper of that parish.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. Alex. Green, to Miss Sheldon.—Mr. T. P. Heath, to Miss E. Killingley.—Mr. Cozens, hosier, to Miss A. Parr, daughter of the late Mr. Parr, hosier.—Mr. W. Cartwright, hosier, to Miss Hawkesley.—Mr. T. Smith, of Cropwell, to Miss M. White, milliner.—Mr. Ragg, framesmith, to Mrs. Kirk.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mr. Martin, of the Horse and Groom public-house.

Mr. W. Lacey, silk dyer; his wife died only about three days before.

Mr. Southern, baker; on his return home, after delivering a basket of bread to his customers, he sat down to tea apparently very chearful, and in perfect health; but, on taking up a cup, he complained of a violent pain in his heart, leaned forward on the table, and instantly expired.

Mrs. A. Hunt; her calm and peaceful state of mind, during the awful moments of her departure from this world, evinced the blessed effects of a life passed in the exercise of every Christian virtue.

Mrs. Townrow, wife of Mr. Townrow, maltster.—Mr. Wilson, porter merchant.—Mr. G. Spurr, jun.—Mrs. Wright, relict of the late Mr. R. Wright, hosier.—Mrs. Nugent.—Mr. W. Taylor, saddler.

At

At Lenton, Mrs. M. Trentham, relict of the late Mr. J. Trentham, hoſier, in Nottingham.

At Basford, in his 41ſt year, Mr. Woodward, bleacher.

Suddenly, while in bed, Mr. W. Hurſt, farmer, of Rampton.

Aged 63, Mrs. Hazlehurſt, of Danes-hill, near Retford.

In Lambeth, Miſs Priaulx, a near relation of the Rev. P. Priaulx, late rector of East Bridgford, in this county, and with whom ſhe had reſided ſeveral years.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Fotherby, near Louth, Mr. F. Codd, farmer and grazier, to Miſs Cooper.—Mr. W. Welbourne, a preacher in the Methodiſt connection, to Miſs Widdowſon, of Lincoln.

At Louth, Mr. J. Wright, attorney, to Miſs M. Hutton, of Saltfleetby.

Died.] At Lincoln, Mrs. Smith, widow of the late Mr. S. Smith, hair-dreſſer.—Aged 23, Mr. R. Lowe.—Aged 28, Mr. J. Ledgerd, late book-keeper to Meſſrs. Eastland and Hall.—Aged 72, Mr. T. Mace, formerly of the city of York.—Aged 44, Mr. R. Bullen, a member of the corporation.

At Stamford, aged 46, Mr. J. Blades, formerly a ſhopkeeper in St. Martin's pariſh.

Aged 69, Mr. Lowe, ſurgeon and apothecary; he was author of the notes to Harrod's Hiſtory of Stamford.

Mrs. Weldon, wife of Mr. Weldon, draper.—Aged 33, Mr. R. Siſmore, late gamekeeper to the Marquis of Exeter.—In her 70th year, Mrs. Moore, a widow lady.—Aged 72, Mrs. Burton, widow, late of King's Cliffe.

At Gainſborough, Mr. G. Paſhley, brandy-merchant.—Aged 42, Mr. J. Wilkinſon, block and maſt maker.

Mr Moulſon, taylor; he was found dead in a cloſe near the town, on his return home from Scottowe.

At Whaplode, aged 25, Mrs. Warrells, wife of Mr. J. Warrells, farmer.

At Louth, aged 21, Mrs. Downes.

At South Elkington, near Louth, Mrs. Orrill.

At Sutton, near Boſton, Mr. R. Wright, formerly a victualler at Spilſby.

At Thoreſby, Mr. F. Rogers, blackſmith.

Aged 67, Mr. Warren, maſter of the Crown inn at Empingham, in Rutland.—Aged about 60, Mrs. Hurton, of Waddington, near Lincoln.—Aged 72, Mr. T. Champney, of Market Raiſin.—Alſo, at the ſame place, aged 46, Mr. F. Epworth.

At Hagworthingham, far advanced in years, Mr. J. White.

At East Keal, aged 72, Mr. W. Goodwyn, one of the commiſſioners of ſewers for this county.

At Hareby, Mr. J. Wilſon.

At Sleaford, aged 71, Mrs. Bury, widow, late of Linwood Grange.

At Firſby, Mrs. Aſhlin.—Mr. Waite, farmer, of Creeton, near Corby.—Mr. Swaine, butcher, of Moulting, near Spalding.—Mrs. Parker, of Thorney Fen.—Mr. Jackſon, of Exton, Rutland.—Miſs Holderneſs, of Wilſthorpe.—Mr. J. Sculthorpe, farmer, of Water Newton.

At Burgh, in the Marſh, Mr. R. Fowler, an opulent grazier.

At Ketton, Mr. E. Southam, late ironmonger at Uppingham.

At Spilſby, Mrs. Hodſon, wife of Mr. J. Hodſon, pie-merchant.—Aged 86, Mrs. E. Kelk, widow.—Mr. G. Gunnis, one of the chief-conſtables for the Soke.—Miſs D. Hall.

At Uppingham, in a very advanced age, Mrs. Turner, widow of the Rev. J. Turner, late rector of Garthorpe, in Leiceſterſhire.—In the prime of life, Mr. S. Oliver, farmer, &c. at Walcourt, near Falkingham.

At Alresford, aged 32, Mr. R. Weſt jun. late of Reſton, near Louth.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. J. Dalby, domeſtic-chaplain to the Earl of Moira, to Miſs Bakewell, both of Caſtle Donington.—P. Hammond, eſq. ſecond ſon of A. Hammond, eſq. of Weſt Acre, in the county of Norfolk, to Miſs A. Packe, youngeſt daughter of C. J. Packe, eſq. of Preſtwould, in this county.—Mr. H. Goddard, to Miſs Dowley, both of Market Harborough.—Mr. Dawſon, of Bunby, in Lincolnſhire, to Miſs Lawrence, of Sewterne, in this county.

At Dunton Baſſet, Mr. T. Goodrich, baker, of Great Wigſton, to Miſs S. Berridge, third daughter of the late Mr. Berridge, farmer.

Died.] At Leiceſter, in his 76th year, after ſeveral days' illneſs, William Smart, gentleman; the laſt deſcendant in the male line of an ancient and reſpectable family, formerly ſettled in Leiceſter Foreſt, and at Thurſton, in this county. He conſtantly uſed an ample fortune in a manner creditable to himſelf, and beneficial to ſociety.

Mrs. Aſtle.—Mr. Edwyn, carpenter.

At Loughborough, Mr. Fellows, many years maſter of the Red Lion inn.

In her 19th year, of a rapid decline, Miſs Aſhby, of Burton Overy.

At Rothley, in his 42d year, A. Carter, eſq. lieutenant-colonel of the 20th regiment of light dragoons, and brigadier-general in the Weſt Indies.

Suddenly, aged 81, Mr. D. Taylor, of Glaſton, near Uppingham; he was found dead in the field, after being abſent from home, on his uſual morning-walk, about an hour.

At Friſby, upon the Wreake, Mrs. E. Manning, widow, late of Hoddeſdon, Herts.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Uttoxeter, aged 81, Mr S. Bentley, a gentleman well-known for his many poetical productions.

At Newcaſtle, in his 73d year, the Rev. Mr. Fernyhough, forty years miniſter of the pariſh.

At Walſall, Mr. W. Adie.

At Thurlaſton, Mr. Silveſter.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. Canning, pla er, to Miſs Haughton.—Mr. J. Smallwood, braſs-founder, to Miſs M. A. Shaw.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mr. L. Bagnall, coach-owner.—Mr. G. Humphreys, merchant.—Mr. Waſdell.—Miſs R. Sill.

At Dudley, aged 77, Mr. J. Raybould, mercer.

At Stratford upon Avon, Mr. Harriſon, printer.

At Rugby, the Rev. Mr. Moore.

Mrs. Williams, wife of Mr. P. Williams, urgeon, of Bilton; ſhe was a lineal deſcendant of the ancient family of the Clarks of Wolfhampcote, which family had poſſeſſed eſtates there for upwards of four centuries.

Mrs. Aſtbury, of Ward End, near Birmingham.

At Bloxwich, aged 27, Mr. B. Somerfield.

At Harbourne, T. Greene, eſq.

Mrs. Wedge, of Bickenhill, near Packington.

Aged 67, the Rev. W. Longford, M. A. upwards of thirty years incumbent of the pariſh of Stretton on the Foſs.

Early in the month of March, at her ſeat in Warwickſhire, Lady Andover. Her ladyſhip was in the 87th year of her age, and had lived ſecluded from ſociety of all but her relations, and moſt intimate friends for the laſt twenty years. She has died immenſely rich in landed property; the latter is ſuppoſed to exceed 300,000l. She was ſiſter to the late Earl of Aylesford, and married Lord Andover, ſon of the Earl of Suffolk, who died before his father. Her children by him were, the late Earl of Suffolk, who was ſecretary of ſtate, and the Hon. Mrs. Howard, married to the Hon. Richard Bagot, brother to the late Lord Bagot, who aſſumed the name of Howard. Lord Suffolk, in 1777, married his firſt couſin, Lady Charlotte Finch, eldeſt ſiſter to the Earl of Aylesford. The Hon. Mrs. Howard has but one daughter to inherit the vaſt property of her grandmother, Lady Andover. A very conſiderable legacy is ſuppoſed to be left to the preſent Earl of Aylesford.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Shrewſbury, Mr. Powell, druggiſt, to Miſs Holbrook, of Oſweſtry.

At Clunbury, Mr. Powell, ironmonger, of Biſhop's Caſtle, to Miſs Edwards, of Cwm, in the ſame pariſh.

At Ludlow, Mr. Evans, glover, to Miſs Curran.

Mr. J. Griffiths, ſtationer, to Miſs Embrey, both of Biſhop's Caſtle.

Died.] At Shrewſbury, Mr. Webb, Farrier.—Aged 80, Mrs. Ankrett.—Mr. J. Steventon, maſter of the Sunday-ſchool in St. Mary's pariſh.—Mrs. Lloyd, of Enſdon-houſe, near Montford.—Mrs. Birch, wife of Mr. Birch, painter.—In his 81ſt year, Mr. Pinches, formerly a conſiderable ironmonger in this town.—Mr. Richards, ſtone-maſon.—Mrs. Lafeuillade.—Mr. J. Edwards, ſhoemaker.—Mr. Davies, of the Peacock public-houſe.—Mr. W. Jones, ſecretary of the Salop infirmary.—Mrs. Rubbathan, a widow lady, late of Frodeſley.

At Ludlow, Mrs. Jones, wife of Mr. Jones, exciſeman.—Mrs. Monger.

At Wem, Mrs. Dicken.

At Biſhop's Caſtle, Miſs Pierce, of the Tanbrook, near Hereford.

Mr. Howells, of Stockton, and Mrs. Groves, of Weſton, both in the pariſh of Chirbury.

At the great age of 102, Mrs. Flaley, a widow lady, of the Lodge, near Wellington. But a few months before her death, her ſight was ſo ſtrong, that ſhe could with eaſe diſtinguiſh a ſmall pin on the ground, and her hearing ſo perfect, that ſhe could correctly comprehend the ſenſe of every thing that was ſaid to her. Her latter days were devoted to prayer, and pious meditation.

Mr. J. Dodd, of Preſcott.

Mrs. Jutſon, of Knockin.—Mrs. Birch, of Maeſbrook.—Mr. Morris, of Creſſage.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. H. Morris, to Miſs Hands, both of Naunton Beauchamp.

At Worceſter, Mr. G. Hart, glover, to Miſs M. Winnall.

At Stourbridge, Mr. J. Richardſon, chair manufacturer, of Tewkſbury, to Miſs Brookbanks.

Died.] At Worceſter, Miſs Freme.—Mrs. Hopton, widow.—Mrs. Bourne.—Mr. J. Lench.—Mr. W. Fox, of the Worceſter theatre.

Mrs. Burlingham, of the London-road.

At Gilberts, aged 72, Mr. G. Deakin, late of Leighſinton.—Mrs. James, of Oldbury.—Mr. J. Fletcher, of the Stewponey inn.

At his houſe, in Albemarle-ſtreet, London, aged 72, R. Bromley, eſq. late of Abberley Lodge, in this county.

Mrs. Tolley, of Stoke Prior, near Bromſgrove.

At Upton upon Severn, in her 19th year, Miſs A. Huſband.

At Hanbury, Mr. Jones, ſchoolmaſter.—Mr. C. Lucas.

At Broſeley, in his 25th year, Mr. R. Jeſſon, eldeſt ſon of R. Jeſſon, eſq. of Weſt Bromwich.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Aymſtrey, Mr. T. Haines, of Liverland, to Miſs Proudman, of Leinthall Early.

At Ledbury, G. Knight, eſq. of Foſter-lane, London, to Miſs E. Reece, of Colwall, in this county.

J. Fletcher, eſq. of Stagbatch, to Miſs B. Cheeſe, of Lyons-hall.

Died.] At Hereford, in her 77th year, Mrs. Reece, late of Dorſton.—W. Powles, eſq. late mayor of this city.—Miſs A. Bevan,

van, late of the pariſh of Allensmoor.—Mrs. Auſtin, wife of Mr. Auſtin, ſhoemaker.—In his 73d year, J. Lewis, eſq. of Michaelchurch, in this county.

At Leominſter, Miſs Roſs.—Mr. Davies, taylor.

On the 26th of February, at Bruſſels, aged 36, Captain J. Lambe, late of Hereford, but, for the laſt twenty years and upwards, employed in the Eaſt India ſervice, during the greateſt part of which time he was commander of the Melville Caſtle Eaſt Indiaman. He was the youngeſt captain in the ſervice, and allowed to be an excellent ſeaman. He was not a little admired by his friends for his natural and acquired endowments—a clear underſtanding, an active mind, a manly ſpirit, and affable manners.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Died.] At Glouceſter, Mr. J. Baylis.

At Cirenceſter, Mr. Richardſon.—Mr. W. Sanigar, card-maker, of Durſley.—The Rev. P. Bliſs, rector of Frampton Cotterell, &c.—P. Thomas, eſq. of Drake's Place, near Wellington.

At Horſley, aged 57, Mr. Brown; a ſingular circumſtance is related of this man: Having, about ten years ago (while coachman in the ſervice of the late Mr. Webb) ſaved as much money as would purchaſe 250l. three per cent. ſtock, he entered into an engagement with ſixty perſons, who claimed kindred to him, to leave this money amongſt them at his death, in conſideration of their paying one penny to him per week each while he lived; from the intereſt of his ſtock, and theſe contributions, he was not only enabled to live comfortably, but to make ſome further ſavings, which he has likewiſe left to the parties.

OXFORDSHIRE.

A plan is in conſideration for making a navigable cut or canal from and out of the River Thames, near the upper end of Spees Ditch, to the ſaid River, at a place called the Eyot, below Culham Ferry, containing in length ſix furlongs, and ſixteen poles, the whole being in the pariſh of Culham, in this county; and alſo for making a pound-lock in the ſaid propoſed cut or canal, in order to improve the ſaid navigation, and to avoid the impediments, danger, difficulties, and waſte of water, that occur in the paſſage at Sutton pound-lock.

Married.] In London, Mr. J. Curtis, to Miſs M. Tubb, of Dean Court, near Oxford.

At Oxford, Mr. S. Earl, to Miſs A. Akers, of Brice Norton.

Mr. J. Pratt, of Leafield, to Miſs Suker, youngeſt daughter of Mr. Suker, of Widford, in the county of Glouceſter.

Died.] At Oxford, aged 63, Mr. W. Wells, victualler, in the Corn-market.

At the Provoſt's lodgings, in Worceſter College, in her 73d year, Mrs. Landon, relict of the late Rev. J. Landon, vicar of Dormington, in the county of Hereford, and mother of the preſent vice-chancellor.

Aged 65, Mr. R. Hownam, butler of Chriſt Church; highly reſpected as a worthy and benevolent man.

Aged 54, Mrs. E. Cowling, wife of Mr. T. Cowling, victualler.—Aged 46, Mr. C. Bolton, plumber and glazier.—Aged 80, Mr. E Smewing, late manciple of Lincoln College.—Aged 88, Mr. J. Collycott, coal-dealer.

At Overy, in the pariſh of Dorcheſter, aged 73, Mr. W. Davy, ſen.

In London, the Rev. T. Bentham, A. M. late ſtudent of Chriſt Church College, Oxford.

Aged 36, Mr. J. Stevens, grocer, and liquor-merchant, of Biceſter.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. F. Law, to Miſs Carrington, both of King's Cliffe.

Mr. J. Wigginton, maltſter, to Miſs Parſons, both of Oundle.—Mr Deſborough, ſurgeon, of Huntingdon, to Miſs Fowler, of Warboys.

Died.] At Northampton, in his 68th year, Mr. H. Duke, maſter-carpenter.—Mr. W. Hull, ſheriff's officer.—Mr. J. Scofield, many years keeper of the county jail.

At Peterborough, aged 48, Mr. Marſhall, grocer.—Mr. W. Clifton, maſter of the Black Swan public-houſe.—Aged 78, Mr. E. Laxton, farmer.—Miſs Lloyd, daughter of Mr. Lloyd, druggiſt.

At Towceſter, Mrs. A. Adams, relict of the late Mr. W. Adams, common-carrier.

At Glinton, near Peterborough, Mrs. Arnold.

At Apthorpe, aged 80, Mrs. Hernden, houſe-keeper to the late and preſent Earl of Weſtmoreland, near 40 years.

At Dallington, near Northampton, Miſs L. Eleanor.—Mr. S. Redfern, jun. of Caſtorneal, Peterborough.

Suddenly, in London, Dr. N. Sinnott, of Daventry.

Mr. W. Eland, eldeſt ſon of Mr. Eland, draper, of Thrapſtone.—Mr. J. Ekins, of Piſford, near Northampton.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The botanic garden of the univerſity of Cambridge, has lately received the addition of 113 new and curious plants, moſt of which are from the Torrid Zone.

Married.] At Cambridge, C. Hold, M. A. one of the ſquire-beadles of the univerſity, to Miſs M. Humphreys, youngeſt daughter of the late Major E. Humphreys.

At Ely, Mr. Simpſon, ſhip-carpenter, of London, to Miſs Pond.

Died.] At Newmarket, aged 70, Mrs. Ellington, widow.

At Wiſbeach, in his 77th year, Mr. S. Newman, bricklayer.

At Wentworth, in the Iſle of Ely, in her 74th year, Mrs. Wakeling, relict of the late Rev. R. Wakeling, rector.—Aged 41, Mrs. Archer, wife of Mr. T. Archer, attorney,

torney, of Barton Mills.—Aged 29, Mrs. Haylock, of West Wratten.—In her 83d year, Mrs. A. Ivatt, of Cottenham.

At Huntingdon, in his 70th year, J. Hunt, esq. a senior alderman.—The Rev. J. Mackintosh, rector of Papworth Agnes, in this county.

At St. Ives, in the prime of life, Mr. W. Page, woolstapler.—Mr. J. Sculthorpe, farmer, of Water Newton, near Wansford.—In her 44th year, Mrs. Faulkner, of Glatton, Huntingdonshire.—In his 74th year, Mr. J. Aungier, a considerable farmer at Caton, and one of the chief constables for Weatherley Hundred.

NORFOLK.

A list of nuisances, which are now justly complained of as existing in the city of Norwich, and which (according to the statement of a correspondent of the Norfolk Chronicle) have greatly increased of late, are still increasing, and ought to be diminished.—*Slaughtering.* Beasts are frequently killed in the Market-place.—*Hog-sties.* Hogs are not only kept to be fattened in many parts of the city, but they are likewise suffered to range about the streets of the same.—*Carts and Waggons.* These are left to stand in the most public streets, particularly in St. Giles's, Rampant, Horse-street, &c. &c. to the great inconvenience, if not annoyance, of passengers.—*Muck Bins.* Receptacles of this kind, of course extremely offensive to delicate organs, are emptied at all hours of the day, and even left standing in the streets, sometimes for twenty four hours together.—The filthy *Creek* near Coslany-bridge, has lately been cleaned of its contents at mid-day.—*City Walls.* Their foundations in some places are so very much undermined, that they threaten to fall upon the passers by.—*Lamps.* The city is partially lighted only twenty nights in the month, and then so imperfectly, that the lamps generally go out by eleven o'clock. Many thoroughfares are in total darkness, a circumstance which conceals depredators of various descriptions coming from the country.—*Encroachments.* These in many parts of the city extend from two to four feet, so that the passengers are equally endangered, whether on foot or in carriages.—*Watching.* In many parishes the watchmen attend only from twelve to four o'clock; no wonder, therefore, that so many daring burglaries have been lately committed.—*Cleansing the Streets.* This must be allowed to be badly done indeed, since there are many parts of the city which are never swept at all, from one year's end to another.—*Pavement.* There are few streets wherein this is not intolerably bad; in many of them holes, one foot deep, and three feet wide, are to be found. Indeed the plan of paving this city from the beginning, appears to have been ill or hastily adopted; and, by coarse and partial mending, the pavement, from its extremely patched and uneven state, grows every year worse and worse; rough and deep channels, sunk in many places extremely low, run from the houses across the streets, in some measure, for the convenience of the occupiers, but greatly to the inconvenience and danger of passengers, especially in the dark. That the present powers for removing the above intolerable grievances are insufficient for that purpose is fully proved by the report of an inquest in the year 1800, consisting of a number of very respectable inhabitants, and signed by the foreman, Mr. Andrew Storey. This appears likewise from the presentments of later inquests.—The above plain statement of notorious facts plainly indicates the necessity of calling upon the legislature for fresh powers to obtain a reform in evils of such magnitude; and it appears the more seasonable at this time, as the subject of what ought, and what ought not to be done, has lately engrossed much of the conversation within the walls of the city of Norwich.

Married.] At Diss, Mr. T. Williams, shopkeeper, to Miss E. Willett, of Brandon.

At Great Yarmouth, Captain Langford, of the navy, to Miss Holden.

Died.] At Norwich, aged 78, Mrs. E. Wheeler, a maiden lady.—In her 81st year, Mrs. H. Goddard.—Aged 81, Mrs. Yallop, of the unicorn public-house.—Aged 32, the Rev. J. T. Suckling, rector of Shipmeadow, in Suffolk.—In her 79th year, Mrs. E. Gooch.—Aged 77, Mrs. Herring, mother of Alderman J. Herring.—In her 66th year, Mrs. A. Fuller, wife of Mr. J. Fuller, governor of the infirmary.—In her 75th year, Mrs. M. Stringer, many years housekeper in the family of the late Miles Branthwayte, esq.—The Rev. S. Burrough, rector of Heveringham, &c. in Suffolk, and nearly thirty years a resident of Heveringham.

At Yarmouth, aged 60, Mrs. S. Gimingham, a maiden lady.—In her 27th year, Miss H. Steward.—Aged 66, Mr. J. Norton, brewer.—Aged 41, Mrs. M. Libbis, wife of Capt. J. Libbis.

At Wells, in his 89th year, Mr. J. Haycock, one of the society of Quakers; a man of strict integrity in business, and a constant benefactor to the poor.

SUFFOLK.

At a meeting of the merchants, owners, traders, and other inhabitants of the port of Ipswich, held in the town-hall, February 15, Mr Dykes Alexander in the chair, it was resolved unanimously "That it is become absolutely requisite, and would be highly beneficial, to the town of Ipswich, and the county of Suffolk in general, to assist the navigation of the river Orwall, by deepening and otherwise improving it; and that application be forthwith made to parliament for an act to accomplish the same." A committee was then appointed to consider the best plan of attaining such improvements, to receive subscriptions.

scriptions, and transact any other business which may be deemed requisite for the execution of the plan. This measure, when carried into effect, from the advantage of ships unloading at the wharfs, will, undoubtedly, be of very considerable benefit to the trading interests of the town as well as the county at large.

Married.] Mr. J. Beamish, in his 49th year, to Miss Alger, aged 19, both of Barnby.

At Semer, H. Shorting, M. D. to Miss Hill, of Thorpe, in Essex.—Mr. R. Eastaugh, farmer, of Carlton, near Lowestoft, to Miss Doughty, of Harlestone.

At Bury, Mr. Greene, to Miss M. Maling, third daughter of Mr. Maling, yarnmaker.—Mr. P. Rout, merchant, of Stowmarket, to Miss S. Brydges, of Elmswell.

Died.] At Bury, Mrs. Bloomfield, wife of Mr. G. Bloomfield, shoe-maker.

At Ipswich, aged 37, Mrs. M. Penning, wife of Mr. S. Penning, merchant.—Aged 40, Mrs. Gooding, of the coffee-house.

At Sudbury, Mr. Fulcher, draper, and common council-man.

At Lowestoft, aged 83, Mr. B. Baldry, riding-officer.—Mr. N. Mayhew, sen. of Cotton.—Suddenly, Mr. Jackson, farmer, of Rattlesden.—Mr. J. Sewell, of Redisham.—Mr. Z. Cocksedge, school-master, of Ampton-hospital.—Mrs. Ellis, of Hurston.—In her 66th year, Mrs. S. Dickerson, of Euston.—Mr. J. Pearson, shoe-maker, of Melford.—Aged 70, Mrs. Debenham, of Walberswick, formerly of Rickinghall Superior.

At Palgrave, aged 23, Mrs. Garrard, wife of Mr. J. Garrard, officer of excise.

At Yoxford, in his 80th year, L. Davey, esq. justice of peace for this county.—Aged 94, Mr. J. Baldry, many years a planter at Wilton-hall, in Norfolk.

At Milden-hall, Mr. W. Isaacson, attorney.—Mr. J. Hart, of Newton.—Mr. W. Grimwood, butcher, of Hopton.—Mrs. Flowerdew, of New Waters Farm, near Botesdale. Miss M. Amyss, third daughter of J. Amys, esq. of Rickinghall.—Mr. F. Hubbard, miniature painter, of Cavendish-square, London, brother to Mrs. Drew, baker, of Bury.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Kelvedon, T. King, esq. of Cutler's-hall, Cloak-lane, to Miss S. Strange.—W. Turner, esq. to Miss M. Carrington, both of Loughton.

Died.] At Colchester, aged 77, T. Newdigate, esq. collector of excise for the county.—Suddenly, after eating a hearty supper, Mr. Eborn, stone-mason.

At Brentwood, Mr. S. Martin. He has bequeathed to the minister and church-wardens of St. Giles's parish, in Norwich, the sum of 1000l. stock, in the 3 per cents, for the use of the poor of that parish for ever.

At Braintree, Mr. J. Giblin, formerly a miller at Haverhill, but for several years past he travelled the country as an itinerary quack.—Mr. J. Spurgen, of the Crown, public-house, in Hatfield Peverell.

At Borley, Mr. Frost, miller.—At a very advanced age, Mrs. Eton, widow, of Goldingham-hall.—The Rev. S. Grame Marsham, vicar of Maunden.—Aged 81, S. Evans, esq. of Bowes, near Ongar.—Mrs. Green, of the New-inn, Ingatestone.

At Gosfield, Mr. Jocelyn, farmer.

KENT.

Married.] At White Hill, Mr. J. Richardson, carpenter, to Miss S. Hills, of Ash Forestall.

At Eltham, Mr. J. Thornton, surgeon, of Canterbury, to Miss Downe.

At Canterbury, Mr. A. Allen, to Mrs. Elliot.

At Cheriton, Mr. W. Lewes, to Miss M. Gaffell.

Died.] At Canterbury, Mrs. Crux, of the Sun inn—J. Turner, esq. of Charlton-house.—Aged 77, Mr. T. Marsh.—Mr. Hawkes, gardener.

At her apartments, in Cogan's-hospital, Mrs. Rogers.—Mr. S. Spencer, plumber and glazier.

The Rev. W. Lardner, a minor canon of this cathedral. He had been lately presented to the vicarage of Seasalter, &c.

J. Venner, esq. barrister.

At Rochester, in his 73d year, Mr. J. Whitehead.

At Maidstone, Mrs. C. Bowra, a maiden lady.

At Chatham, Mrs. Couchman.—Mr. Rooksby, linen draper

At Feversham, aged 73, Mr. Chapman.—Aged upwards of 80, Mr. Jacob.

At Margate, Mrs. King, relict of the late T. King, esq.

At Dover, Mrs. Rogers.—Aged 50, Mr. J. Levi, senior, watchmaker, &c.—Mrs. Goodwyn, relict of the late Mr. W. Goodwyn, tide-surveyor.—Mrs. Griggs, wife of Mr. J. Griggs, baker.

Suddenly, Mrs. Vernon, widow of the late Mr. W. Vernon, plumber, &c.—In an advanced age, J. Boyton, esq.—Mrs. R. Dubois, widow.

At Tenterden, suddenly, Mrs. Durry, wife of Mr. J. Durry, fellmonger.

At Sheerness, Mrs. Vincent, wife of Mr. Vincent, surgeon.

At Folkstone, Mrs. Scott, wife of Mr. J. Scott, supervisor.—Aged 85, Mr. J. Alexander.—In his 59th year, Mr. H. Baker.—Mrs. Boxer.—Aged 81, Mrs. Stridwick.

At Minster, in Thanet, in her 88th year, Mrs. M. Young.

At Wilmington, Duncan Campbell, esq.

At Lee, Mrs. Blackburn, many years housekeeper to the late T. Barrett, esq.

At Ashford, aged 23, Mrs. Houghton.

At Broadhurst, Mr. W. Munn, butcher.

At Lenham, Mr. T. Weekes.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Freshwater Church, in the Isle of Wight, J. P. Murray, esq. Member of Parliament for Yarmouth, to Miss Rushworth, of Freshwater house.

T. Wood,

T. Wood, eſq. of Ballinaſloe, in the county of Galway, Ireland, to Miſs M. L. Grierſon, of Southampton.—Mr. J. Diaper, grocer, of Portſmouth, to Miſs Binſtead, of Weſton, near Petersfield.

At Portſmouth, Mr. W. Sharp; wine merchant, to Miſs Street, daughter of Mr. Street, ſurgeon, of Colcheſter.—M. Buckle, eſq. of Shtat, in this county, to Miſs Buckle, daughter of the late Admiral Buckle.

Died.] At Portſmouth, Mr. T. Spearing, ſen. painter and glazier.—Miſs E. Crocker.

At Goſport, Mrs. Hawkins, victualler.

BERKSHIRE.

Died.] At Reading, ſuddenly, Mr. Chaſe.—Suddenly, J. Meech, eſq.—Mrs. Webſter, widow of the Rev. Mr. Webſter.

At Speen, in her 78th year, Mrs. Wylde, widow.

At Egham, Mr. Starling, late gardener to the King, at the lodge, in Windſor Great Park.—Aged 64, Mr. E. Pocock, of Aſhampſtead.—In his 64th year, Mr. Shephard, of Wood's Farm, Streatley.—In his 78th year, Mr. Law, of Bucklebury.

At Wokingham, Mr. Sutton, many years miniſter to a congregation of Preſbyterian Diſſenters; greatly regretted, and reſpected, as a worthy, good man.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The ſcheme for improving the harbour of Briſtol, is, at length, matured, and embraces every advantage propoſed by any former plan, without being expoſed to any of the ſerious objections made to them. The advantages held out to the mercantile intereſt, and indeed, to every one at all connected with the trade or intereſt of the port are immenſe, and it does not admit of a queſtion, in caſe this grand and beneficial plan is carried into effect, but the importance and proſperity of the city will be extended in a degree ſcarcely to be calculated.

Married.] At Briſtol, Mr. J. B. Riddle, to Miſs Brimble, daughter of the late Mr. J. Brimble, ſurgeon.

At Bath, L. Johnſtone, eſq. barriſter, to Miſs Green, late of Dorſetſhire.

Died.] At Briſtol, Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. R. Smith, malſter.—Mr. Weaver.—Of a rapid decline, Mrs. C. Hall.—In his 84th year, Mr. Croker.

In his 64th year, Mr. Pine, printer; a man of humble but fervent piety, and extenſive charity, and, in all reſpects, of a worthy and exemplary character.

Suddenly, at the White Hart inn.—Mr. Craddock, of the Bear inn, Cowbridge.—Mr. J. Owen, jun. taylor.

At Wincaunton, Mr. Lintorn, of the Grey Hound inn.

On the 13th of November laſt, at Montego Bay, in the iſland of Jamaica, Mr. J. Highatt, ſon of R. Highatt, eſq. of Briſtol.—In the South of France, in his 28th year, Mr. E. Eſtridge, ſon of J. Eſtridge, eſq. ſome years ſince of Wick, in the pariſh of Briſlington, near Briſtol.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Stoke Abbott, Mr. Hunt, of Whitchurch, to Miſs Hopkins, eldeſt daughter of the Rev. Mr. Hopkins.

Mr. C. Wright, of Motcombe, near Shaftſbury, to Miſs S. Bracher, of Semley, in Wiltſhire.

Died.] At Sir William Pulteney's, Weymouth, Mrs. Wood, wife of John M. Wood, eſq. of Liverpool; daughter of the Rev. Edm. Dane, of Shrewſbury; and niece to Lord Kinnaird and Sir Wm. Pulteney, bart.

At Dorcheſter, aged 77, Mr. J. Oldes, ſilverſmith.

At Wimborne, Mr. H. Hart, ſurgeon, of Chriſt Church.

At Stockland, ſuddenly, in an apoplectic fit, Capt. Broughton.

DEVONSHIRE.

Died.] At Exeter, Mrs. A. Wood, wife of Mr. T. Wood, cornfactor.—Mr. D. Campion, typographer.

Mr. J. Poling, malſter, much lamented, as a man of a truly liberal diſpoſition. Being one of the poſſe of conſtables, his corpſe was reſpectably followed to the grave by the whole of that body in proceſſion, who carried with them their inſignia of office, covered with black crape.

At Biddeford, in his 79th year, the Rev. W. Walter, A.M. rector of Buckland-Filleigh, and juſtice of the peace for this county.

SCOTLAND.

In Edinburgh, in his 58th year, Major William Johnſtone, of Methantae, Annandale, a branch of the ancient family of the Johnſtones Marginraes, of Annandale. Major Johnſtone entered into the army as enſign in the 12th regiment of foot, in the year 1762, and afterwards was in the thirty-firſt, which he joined in the Floridas, and for ſome time commanded at Fort Mobile. In the Carib war, in 1772, he went with his regiment to St. Vincent's, and was in all the actions which took place in that iſland. The thirty-firſt ſuffered conſiderably, and loſt its lieutenant-colonel (Walſh,) who commanded the expedition. Soon after, the regiment returned to Britain. On the commencement of the American war, it was ordered to Quebec, where it landed in May, 1776. The following year Mr. Johnſtone purchaſed the captain-lieutenancy of the regiment. Lord Dorcheſter, the commander in chief, in the province of Quebec, appointed him fort-major of St John's, but on the peace of 1783 being ſigned, the appointment was laid aſide. However captain Johnſtone remained with his corps till it was ordered to England in 1787. On the breaking out of the late war, he was appointed to a company in the eightieth, and a major by brevet in 1794. With that regiment he went to the coaſt of France, under the command of Major general Doyle. His only ſurviving ſon is now a major in the 29th regiment; and his daughter is married to Colonel Gray of the 75th regiment, ſerving in India.

IRELAND

Died.] Lately at his houſe at Moleſworth, Dublin, Charles Dubois Angier, eſq. a gentleman much eſteemed by the higher circles for his unrivalled ſkill in removing every ſpecies of defective utterance, and who only ſurvived his amiable conſort five months. His private life was the moſt exemplary; he conſtantly practiſed every domeſtic and endearing virtue, and his unwearied perſeverance in the attainment of profeſſional eminence was happily experienced by many, and admired by all who knew him. His eldeſt ſon, Dr. Charles Angier, who practiſed under him many years, is in poſſeſſion of all his valuable manuſcripts, and continues to exerciſe the uſeful art in which his ingenious father ſo greatly ſucceeded.

DEATHS ABROAD.

On the 18th of February laſt at Halberſtadt, in the 84th year of his age, Mr. Canon Gleim, father of the German poets. During the ſeven years war he ſung the exploits and victories of the great Frederic; and publiſhed his animating martial odes, under the aſſumed name of a Pruſſian Grenadier. This name he cheriſhed with ſingular predileſtion, till the laſt moment of his life; and he expreſsly deſired in his laſt will, to be buried in the ſame manner as a veteran grenadier.

Lately at Nice, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Ellis, only daughter of the late Lord Hervey, whoſe premature death, on board the Zealous, which he commanded in the laſt war, was deeply deplored by his family and friends. She died of a conſumption at the early age of 22 years and a half. She has left two ſons and a daughter, the eldeſt ſon will inherit through her the barony of Howard of Walden, upon the death of her grandfather, the earl of Briſtol.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE ſtate of trade has been, during laſt month, deeply affected by the alarm of a renewal of war between Great Britain and France. When his Majeſty's meſſages to the two houſes of parliament firſt moved that alarm, our ſtocks ſuddenly fell 10 per cent. Both the gamblers and the *bona fide* buyers and ſellers were entirely unprepared to meet a change ſo great and ſudden. The general expectation had been, that ſtocks would, for ſome months, continue to riſe. The moſt opulent and active dealers in this funded property had contracted vaſt engagements on that belief; and the diſappointments and failures on the Stock Exchange have, conſequently, been great in proportion to the greatneſs of the ſpeculations in the view of a riſe in the prices of ſtocks. Since that period a conſtant fluctuation of the prices, and a prodigious activity of gambling ſpeculation, have prevailed on the Stock Exchange. One morning the news has been all for war, with an eagerneſs fierce as that of the ſpeech of Sempronius in Cato. Perhaps by noon, but certainly before the next morning, the notes of peace have been with no leſs eagerneſs and confidence ſounded. Within theſe laſt two or three days the news of peace have prevailed: and our 3 per cents have riſen in conſequence up to 66. But the glorious uncertainty begins to be renewed; and a fall in the prices of ſtock, on rumours merely, may, perhaps, within a day or two, again take place. It is pleaſant to reflect, that amid this activity of ſtock-jobbing, and theſe diſappointments of the hopes of ſome of the ſtock-jobbers, there is however no actual diminution of the real effective property of the whole nation. One man makes himſelf ſuddenly poorer; another gets ſuddenly richer: but the quantity of thoſe things belonging to the nation, which are actually convertible to the direct ſupport of the life and powers of man, is not at all affected by the loſſes and gains of the gamblers in the funds.

The effect of the alarm of war is more to be regretted, as it is felt by the manufacturer and the merchant. The prices of Weſt India produce have begun to riſe both in Britain and France. Speculations of different ſorts, in trade, begin to be hazarded in the proſpect of a war. The wonted courſe of orders to manufacturers, and of the engagements natural in trade, during a peace, begin to be interrupted. Various undertakings for canals and other works of public improvement are left ſuddenly at a pauſe, becauſe money is not now eaſily to be raiſed for carrying them on. The applications of different claſſes of manufacturers, and merchants, to Parliament, for relief from taxes, which they thought injurious to their reſpective buſineſſes, are now either ſuſpended for a time, or are at leaſt more hopeleſs of ſucceſs, than before the rumour of war was renewed.

A bill for renewing the reſtriction to prevent the Bank of Ireland for a limited time, from making payments in coin, is now before the Houſe of Peers. A deſire has been expreſſed, that, for the ſake of equalizing the Exchange, that Bank ſhould, however, be permitted, by a clauſe in the Bill, to make its payments in notes of the Bank of England. A new ſchedule of the duties on commodities of trade and manufacture in Ireland had been prepared by the Chancellor of the Irith Exchequer. But, as the variations in it were very numerous, and as it involved the impoſition of ſome additional duties on certain articles, it has been, by the earneſt oppoſition of ſome of the gentlemen of Ireland in Parliament, laid aſide till the wiſhes of the merchants and manufacturers of that country can be more fully conſulted upon it; and the rates of the cuſtoms and duties of Ireland, remain, for this year, preciſely ſuch as they were during the laſt.

The Weſt India Dock Company, having on its capital of 500,000l. had for the ſix months, ending the 28th of February laſt, a profit of 17,963l. and 4d. has fixed the dividend of this profit at 3l. 10s. per cent. for that ſix months. An additional ſtock of 100,000l. is wanted to complete the works. The

The produce of the East India Company's trade with China in the year 1801-1802, was equal to 3,000,000l. ſterling; that of the India trade during the ſame ſpace of time, amounted to 2,700,000l. The receipts for ſales of the Company's goods in England, amounted, during the ſame time, to 6,630,000l. The total aſſets of the company at home and in India, amounted on March 1, 1802, to nearly 29,000,000l. The total debts upon theſe aſſets, including the value of the ſhares, as a debt to the proprietors of the capital, amounted to 29,997,215l. Thus, unleſs we take the territorial property of the Company into the account, it will be found to be, in its affairs, in fact, about 1,000,000l. *ſterling, worſe than nothing!* Or if we ſhould even avoid to charge the ſhares of the capital as a debt upon the aſſets, we ſhall ſtill find theſe aſſets to be burthened with a debt, much too heavy.

The whole tonnage of the ſhipping employed in the year 1802 in both the Greenland and the Southern Whale-fiſhery, was 34,701 tons in 118 veſſels, navigated by 4,045 men. The tonnage employed in the ſame fiſheries in 1790, exceeded 46,000 tons, and gave employment to between 5000 and 6000 ſeamen. A conſiderable number of ſhips have already ſailed to the Whale-fiſhery in Davis's Streights from Hull, Whitby, Sunderland and Newcaſtle.

The total ſum of the precious metals imported from the mines of America into Europe, has been lately eſtimated in France at a million of millions of livres.

The value of the exports from the United States of America was in 1800-1, 93,020,513 dollars; the value of the ſimilar exports in 1801-2, did not exceed 71,957,144 dollars: ſuch have been the effects of the peace on the trade of America.

The French government has lately reduced its duty on the importation of Norway fiſh-fiſh to eight livres per cwt.

On the 27th of March, the French 5 per cent funds were at 54¾. The ſhares of 1000 livres each, of the ſtock of the Bank of France, were then at 1130 franks. The dividend upon the ſhares of the bank of France, is about 10 per cent.

P. S. The funds have again fallen. Omnium was on the 30th of March at a diſcount of 16 per cent. The 3 per cents conſols at 61. Anxious uncertainty and Stock-jobbing artifices are the cauſes of the fluctuation. There is no real reaſon, why in conſequence of the meſſage, our funds ſhould have fallen lower than 67½ for the 3 per cents.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

SINCE the diſappearance of the froſts in the early part of the month, the ſeaſon has been as favourable as poſſible for the operations of huſbandry; and much land has been prepared for the ſeed, as well as ſown in moſt of the arable diſtricts of the kingdom. In the vale of Bedford, on all the light lands, and in moſt of the ſtrong ſoils, ſowing has already begun, and in general the land works well; but there has been rather too much wet for the heavy bean lands at preſent. In the midland diſtricts the very ſevere weather at the beginning of this month, has been ſucceeded by one of the fineſt ſeed times ever remembered. All the beans, hardy peaſe, black oats, and ſome barley, are ſowed; the land works remarkably well, and the farmer has but little difficulty in arranging his buſineſs. The ewes have in general lambed, and the falls very good. On ſome warm, well-ſheltered grounds, the rye-graſs and clovers are forward enough to bear being ſtocked with ewes and lambs.

The wheats in moſt parts of the iſland have the moſt promiſing and healthy appearance. The froſt appears indeed to have materially improved the early ſown crops, by checking their remarkable luxuriancy.

The turnips ſeem to have ſuffered very little from the froſt, and will laſt long enough, eſpecially with the help of the Swediſh, which are now got into pretty general cultivation.

Corn, in conſequence of the threatened war, has had ſome advance, but is now getting down to its former low price. The prices of grain have not fluctuated much ſince our laſt. The average prices are—wheat 56s. 6d. barley 23s. 10d. oats 18s. 6d. and beans 32s. 9d.

Notwithſtanding the promiſing ſtate of the graſs lands, and the depreciation in the price of cattle-food of moſt kinds, fat ſtock is ſtill high; and even ſtore ſtock of all ſorts keep up, except hogs, which from the great quantity bred are getting lower. Pork too has fallen as much as 2d. per pound in ſome of the midland diſtricts.

Ewes are beginning to lamb, the falls are in general good, and but few caſualties. Beef is rather lower. Store cattle and milking cows keep their price. In Smithfield market beef yields 5s. 6d. mutton 5s. to 6s. veal 5s. to 6s. 6d. and pork 4s. to 5s. In Newgate and Leadenhall markets beef yields from 3s. 4d. to 4s. 6d. mutton 3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d. veal 5s 6d. to 6s. and pork 4s. to 5s.

Horſes—a brisk trade, and therefore higher; eſpecially ſuch as are ſuitable for Government ſervice.

Straw. In St. James's market averages 2l. 13s. 9d. and at Whitechapel 2l. 9s.

In the hay diſtricts the fineneſs of the ſeaſon has been highly favourable for getting the graſs lands into order, and in many places they have already had the manure well harrowed in and the ſurface rolled. Hay averages from 4l. 4s. to 7l. in St. James's market, and from 5l. 5s. to 7l. 10s. at Whitechapel.

Hops. Kent, Suſſex, and Eſſex hops, in pockets, yield from 8l. 8s. to 10l. 10s.; Farnhams 11l. 11s. to 14l.

METEOROLOGICAL

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of February, to the 24th of March, 1803, inclusive, two miles N. W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Higheſt 30.13 March 18, Wind W.
Loweſt 29.13 March 3, Wind N.

Greateſt variation in 24 hours { 53 hundredths of an inch } { In the evening of the firſt of March the mercury ſtood at 29.70, and on the ſucceeding evening, it had fallen to 29.17.

Thermometer.

Higheſt 62° March 23 and 24, Wind S. E.
Loweſt 26° March 5, Wind W.

Greateſt variation in 24 hours { 16° } { The thermometer ſtood at 48°. on the morning of the 2d. of March, and on the next day, at the ſame hour, it was at the freezing point.

The quantity of rain fallen ſince the laſt report is equal to 712 inches of depth.

The principal changes in the ſtate of the atmoſphere during the laſt month are noticed above. From the 25th to the 2d the temperature was remarkably mild, and the wind blew ſteadily from the weſt. On the 2d a heavy rain was ſucceeded by a ſharp northerly wind and a very ſevere froſt, though the thermometer was not at any time quite ſo low as the freezing point. This froſt, with ſome intervals, continued to the 13th; ſince which the weather has been mild, and the laſt five days very warm.

A ſeries of cloudy and very gloomy weather laſted from the 15th to the 19th; on the night of the 19th the barometer fell a very little, it roſe again on the 20th and kept riſing; but in the evening of that day there was (though the barometer was at nearly 30°, and in a riſing ſtate) a conſiderable fall of rain. This has, as might be expected, been followed by a ſeries of very bright days.

The mean height of the barometer for the whole month is 43.2; and that of the thermometer is equal to 29°.786. On five days there has been rain, and on three others there have been falls of ſnow. Ten days were very brilliant, and ſeven remarkable for thick clouds, the reſt may be reckoned as fair.

It has been aſſerted that the late unhealthy ſeaſon is in conſequence of the very arid ſtate of the atmoſphere, and that the quantity of rain fallen during the laſt three months is much leſs than has been known for many years at this ſeaſon. This ſtatement is wholly inaccurate; the average quantity of rain from Chriſtmas-day to Lady-day is even greater this year than the laſt.

[The following Communication reached us too late to appear in its proper Place.]

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR Magazine may yet reach many places before the influenza; and there are two or three remarks, which may be of uſe to perſons diſpoſed to neglect the complaint, or to treat themſelves.

Suppoſing the influenza contagious at all, of which there ſeems to be no room to doubt, it would, at firſt ſight, appear the moſt contagious of all diſeaſes. It certainly ſeizes more individuals than any other. But one principal reaſon I take to be this: no pains are taken to guard againſt infection. Thoſe who are not confined by the ſeverity of the attack, mix in ſociety; and the different individuals of a family aſſociate without precautions. In other inſtances, the nature of the diſorder keeps them apart, or precautions are taken in favour of the uninfected.

The influenza may be deſpiſed by the robuſt; but it is formidable enough to the puny and the infirm. When it does not immediately deſtroy, it may leave behind it fatal conſequences.

There will, I believe, be no difficulty in ſecuring many of thoſe who are in moſt danger from its attacks. In the firſt place, all communication ſhould be cut off between theſe and the infected; every thing uſed or worn by the latter immediately put into water, and all the rules for preventing febrile infection regularly practiſed.

Fumigation with mineral acids will probably afford farther ſecurity. I have been much ſurprized, at finding the accounts from Paris and London ſo ſilent upon this article; eſpecially as our parliamentary debates, the writings of M. Morveau and Dr. Odier, and other eminent men, and the returns of the phyſicians deputed to the places viſited by the Spaniſh epidemic, have of late ſo forcibly drawn the attention of all Europe towards this mode of prevention. From the evidence it reſults that various ſpecies of contagion have been deſtroyed, in different countries and ſituations, by acid fumes. They have, in truth, ſucceeded wherever they have been employed. Some particular facts muſt, I think, convince the moſt ſceptical of their efficacy. Thus in the report concerning the terrible malady that ravaged Andaluſia, Dr. Cabanellas ſtates, that in one quarter of Seville, he ordered the fumigation in ſeventy-ſeven houſes at once; that immediately the number of infected diminiſhed, and in a few days the contagion was totally extinguiſhed. To have complete perſonal proof of the

the power of the acid fumes, he took the great coat, in which another phyſician, (Dr. Sarrais) had wrapped himſelf on his attack by the fever, and in which he had died. He fumigated it twice with burning ſulphur, and then with nitrous acid fumes. He ſpread it on his bed, and lay all night upon it. It remained in contact with his ſkin till 8 o'clock, A.M. He wore it all the morning, and then gave it to a beggar. No infection followed in either caſe.

Nothing can be more obvious, than to infer that the ſame acid fumes *may* deſtroy the contagion of the influenza. At preſent, we have only analogy in their behalf. For although I have fumigated every houſe where I have found the reigning complaint and have not ſeen any infection afterwards, I have not experience enough to decide the queſtion.

The trial is perfectly free from inconvenience and difficulty. It is only neceſſary to put an ounce or two of oil of vitriol in a tea-cup or a ſaucer, and add a tea-ſpoonful of ſalt-petre from time to time. White fumes will ariſe, and theſe ſhould be juſt ſenſible to the ſight and ſmell, in which ſtate almoſt every body finds them agreeable. No heat or apparatus is required. A tea-cup, ſo charged, may ſtand in each paſſage, and in the apartment of the uninfected. I ſuſpected at firſt that the fumes might increaſe the cough proper to the complaint. But I have not yet obſerved this. However, ſhould there be any ſuſpicion in individual caſes, the fumes need not be extricated where the ſick are. I have been particularly intereſted in preſerving ſome conſumptive patients from the influenza; and they have not found the fumes offenſive, when only juſt perceptible.

The danger of the hot regimen ſhould be pointed out to thoſe who may be inclined to treat themſelves. Heated apartments, warm, and eſpecially ſpirituous, liquids, a load of bed-clothes, and cloſe apartments, will often convert a ſlight into a dangerous, a dangerous into a fatal, attack. Children and weakly young people will be debilitated into king's-evil or conſumption. Cold air, cool liquids, and the cool regimen, in general, ſhould be perſeveringly adhered to when the cough is tight, the ſkin hot, and generally during the firſt days. I add theſe remarks only for the ſake of preſerving thoſe who act for themſelves from error.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

March 17, 1803. THOMAS BEDDOES.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I MUST requeſt the correction of the underwritten *Errata*; owing, I am ſorry to add, to the indiſtinctneſs of my hand.

In the Eſſay on Idealiſm,

Page 121, line 28, read "on matter;"—p. 122, l. 11, col. 2, read "impelling force;"—p. 123, l. 16, for "*cheriſhes*, read *thinks*;"—p. 123, col. 2, l. 1, for "*competent*, read *tranſient*;"—p. 123, col. 2, l. 33, for "*conſtantly*, read *certainly*;"—p. 124, l. 16, for "*ſpring*, read *Being*;"—p. 125, l. 46, read "And if it had been ſeen;"—p. 125, col. 2, and in col. 1, for "*ſubſtances*, read *ſubſtance*;"—p. 126, l. 3 from the bottom, read "CONSUMMATION."

In Punctuation. Page 122, after "EXISTENCE," a; col 2, l. 5, after "each other," a:—p. 124, after "energy," a,—after "cauſe," ditto. I am, your's ſincerely,

Troſton, March 13, 1803. CAPEL LOFFT.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications with the following ſignatures do not ſuit our Miſcellany. H. B. C.—Q. Q. Q.—H. Y.—S. W. of Bath.—Cumbrizario.—C. of Frome.—M. S.—Aurelius.—The White Knight.—D. X. and E. T. X.—A Conſtant Reader.—I. N. H.—B. T.—Horatio.—A Huſband to his Wife.—J. B.—H.—A Conſtant Reader, of Birmingham.—Taotiri—Alban.—A Traveller.—Mercator.—Barca.—G. Loten.—B. W.—L. W.—Cleon (whoſe real name is expected.)—W. H. of Dublin.—S. on Foreſtalling.—C. Towne.—M. S. S.—S. on Mr. Prowitt.—A Lover of Peace and Propriety.—T's Elegy.—A Conſtant Reader of Norwich.—Philogræcus.—N. D. S. Taunton.—H. K. W. on Cowper.—B. T. on Mr. Tweddell.—H. Fletcher's Elegy.—W. H. Southwark.—B. of Paris.—Theologomaſtix.—E. D's Sonnet.—P. on Pneumatic Chemiſtry.—Abnormus.—S. D's Ode to Learning.—S. E. D. Birmingham.—L. on a Plant.—James Boaz.—S. S. on Milliners.—Z D.—Terpe.—S. Porter.—Juvenis to Spring.—A R. on a Paſſage in Beddoes's Hygëia.—E. C. on Spring.—W. on Dr. Geddes.—A Conſtant Reader's Epitaph.—A. E. on Darwin.—T. Ford.—Palinurus.—On Puns.—R. Watſon on Reaſoning.—T. Oldham.—A Briton on the Egyptian Army.—J. Foxell.—T. S. Evans.—J. T. Lowettoſte.—An Eclogue, Come my, &c.—H. D. S.—J. N. H.—Parody of the Beggar's Petition.—Sketch of Domeſtic Quiet.—C. P.—Moreo.—A R.—K. Ilhwerſt.—T. C's Tale.—Hyde.—Juvenis on Punctuation.—Plato on Poetry.—On Eliza.—F. G. H.—H. on Moore's Anacreon.—Trebor.—Libernatus.—B. F. to Mrs. Siddons.—J. M's Addreſs to Muſic.—Lyro's Sonnet.—D. on "Shall" and "Will."—H. G. on Goldſmith.—D. D. on Franklin.—T. on Stewart's Philoſophy.—X. Z.—G. on Lynn Regis.—H. G's Ballad.—Minimus.—J. J. Lancaſter.—J. H. on Riches.—Onyx Hoile.—R. Wood, Coventry.—J. of Sheffield.—A Friend to Decency and Order.—Philoanglicus.—L. L. Muſſulburgh.—J. D. on capital Puniſhments.—The Sparrow's Wedding.—Bion.—A young Artiſt to Mr. Weſt.—W. M. Reading.—Timothy Wildgooſe.—O. of Pontefract.—Fitzarcher.—Tancred.—L's Pregnant Ruſticus.—R. W. Sunderland.—J. G——k.